# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,942.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, MAY 9, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.



THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town .....Rs. 52 0
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First insertion ..... 8 As. per line.
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In the Native Languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."


## SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-Ship ASIA, 1,579 Tons, 250 H. P., Commander D. McCallum, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 9th May 1871, at noon.

| | May. | | May. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Leave BOMBAY | 9 | Leave Tuticorin | 17 |
| ,, Beitapatnam | 10 | ,, Columbo | 18 |
| ,, Vingoria | 10 | ,, Galle | 19 |
| ,, Carwar | 11 | ,, Negapatam | 22 |
| ,, Mangalore | 12 | ,, Madras | 24 |
| ,, Cannanore | 13 | ,, Cocanada | 26 |
| ,, Tellicherry | 13 | ,, Vizagapatam | 27 |
| ,, Calicut | 14 | ,, Bimlipatam | 27 |
| ,, Beypore | 14 | ,, Gopaulpore | 28 |
| ,, Cochin | 15 | ,, False Point | 29 |
| ,, Alepee | 16 | Arrive CALCUTTA | 30 |

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the Steamer at Madras.)

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship PENANG, 493 tons, 120 H.P., Commander A. Sharp, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 15th of May 1871, at noon.

| | May. | | June |
|---|---|---|---|
| Leaves BOMBAY | 15 | Leave BUSSORAH | 3 |
| ,, Kurrachee | 19 | ,, Mahomerah | 8 |
| ,, Gundur | 20 | ,, Fao | 9 |
| ,, Muscat | 22 | ,, Bushire | 4 |
| ,, Bunder Abbas | 24 | ,, Linga | 8 |
| ,, Linga | 28 | ,, Bunder Abbas | 10 |
| ,, Bushire | 28 | ,, Muscat | 11 |
| ,, Fao | 30 | ,, Gundur | 13 |
| ,, Mahomerah | 30 | ,, Kurrachee | 14 |
| Arrive BUSSORAH | 31 | Arrive BOMBAY | 20 |

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on MONDAY, the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR TRIESTE AND VENICE, VIA SUEZ CANAL,

CALLING, IF NECESSARY, AT BRINDISI, TO LAND PASSENGERS. (To be despatched hence at end of May.)

THE new Steam-ship STRATHCLYDE, 1,400 nett registered tons, expressly built for the East India and China Trade. This fine Steamer has excellent first-class Passenger accommodation of an unusually superior description.

Rates of Passage are—

| | |
|---|---|
| 1st Class to Suez | £30 |
| Ditto Brindisi | £40 |
| Ditto Trieste and Venice | £45 |

exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on board.

Further particulars will be advertised hereafter.

Application to be made to

Bombay, 6th April 1871. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(To be despatched hence about 22nd inst.)

MESSRS. THOMAS WILSON & SONS' new Steam ship VIRAGO, 1,459 registered tons, Captain Brown.

Like their steamer ORLANDO, which left in February last with a full complement of Passengers, this is a very fast Vessel, with superior Cabin accommodation.

Rates of Passage are

| | |
|---|---|
| 1st class to Suez | £ 30 |
| Do. Liverpool | ,, 50 |
| 2nd do. do. | ,, 30 |

exclusive of Wines and Liquors, which, however, can be procured on board.

Plans of the accommodation may be inspected, and further particulars learned on application to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 1st May 1871.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY,

(VIA SUEZ CANAL).

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA. The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | 3rd Class. |
|---|---|---|---|
| To Aden | £22 | £15 | £7 |
| Suez | 35 | 23 | 9 |
| Port Said | 38 | 24 | 9 |
| Alexandria | 39 | 25 | 9-10 |
| Messina | 45 | 28 | 12 |
| Naples | 47 | 30 | 13 |
| Leghorn | 50 | 34 | 14 |
| Genoa | 50 | 34 | 14 |
| Marseilles with transhipment at Genoa | 52 | 35 | 14-10 |

Children under 2 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamer from Bombay,

ARABIA, on THURSDAY, 1st of June, 1871.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 3rd May 1871.

FROM MALABAR COAST to BORDEAUX.

THE first-class Ship EUROPE, 406 tons, Dewallis, Commander. For particulars regarding Freight apply to Messrs. Eo. BAUDRY and Co.

FROM MALABAR COAST to HAVRE.

THE first-class Ship CLEMENTINE, 395 tons, Massac, Commander. For particulars regarding Freight apply to Messrs. Eo. BAUDRY and Co.

FOR LONDON via HAVRE.

(To be despatched hence about 25th proximo.)

MESSRS. THOMAS STEPHENS and SONS' Fine Iron Clipper Ship HYDRABAD, 1,349 registered tons, Charles Holmes-ood, Jr., Commander, has extensive and very superior accommodation for First-class Passengers. For further particulars apply to W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 25th April 1871.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Ship LORD CANNING, arrived from London, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS; otherwise they will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 3rd May 1871.

NOTICE.—Consignees per ship CITY of BERLIN, arrived from GLASGOW, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS; otherwise they will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 3rd May 1871.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per s. s. VIRAGO are hereby informed of the arrival of the Vessel, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 4th May 1871.

NOTICE.—Consignees per ship BRITISH CONSUL, arrived from London, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS to take DELIVERY of their respective Goods; otherwise they will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 8th May 1871

## SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company take Cargo to Liverpool, London, and Havre, via the Suez Canal.

These Steamers were made specially for this trade, and have superior accommodation for Passengers. The NEERA carries a Stewardess.

RATES OF FARE FOR PASSENGERS.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class Rs. 500; 2nd class Rs. 350 ..... | Exclusive of Wines.
To Suez—1st class Rs. 402; 2nd class Rs. 256... |

The s.s. NEERA, 2,200 Tons, Captain Cosens, is expected to leave on the 27th May.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 3rd May 1871.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Saturday, the 13th May, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. SUMATRA (2,301 tons, and 500 H.P.), Captain C. Fraser, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 2 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

The Rates of Passage Money have been reduced as follows:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| To BRINDISI | First Class Rs. 600 | Second Class Rs. 300 |
| To SOUTHAMPTON. | ,, ,, 650 | ,, ,, 350 |

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, and the transit through Egypt.

All Children under 3 years of age, free; above 3 and under 10, half fare.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. AUSTRALIA (3,684 tons, and 600 H.P.), Captain C. A. White, will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 10th May, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 8th proximo.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

EXTRA STEAMER TO CHINA.

THE Steamer SUNDA (1,682 Tons, and 300 H.P.), will be despatched to Hongkong early in May, calling at Singapore.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

FOR HAVRE.

WITH IMMEDIATE DESPATCH.

THE Ship FRANCE, Captain Exmelin. For Freight apply to PLANQUE, VINAY, & Co.

3rd May 1871.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.

No. 5, Forbes Street.

AUCTION SALE of remaining Handsome Household Furniture, at Malabar Hill.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 9th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Residence, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, the property of W. Wedderburn, Esq., and Captain A. R. Hoskins, the same comprises, gentlemen's writing tables, handsome English brass and iron painted bedsteads and cots, dressing and washing tables, toilet and cheval glasses, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, dispense articles, cooking utensils, choice plants, &c.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture, best Plated, rich Crockery and Glassware, an English-built four-seated Barouche, by Lewis, of Salisbury, a fine Bay Charger, carries a Lady well, a first-rate Bay Charger and Saddle Horse, &c., &c., at No. 6, Marine Lines.

On WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his Residence, No. 6, Marine Lines, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, Carriage, Horses, &c., the property of Colonel E. A. Green.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published, and the property on view three days before the day of sale.

Bombay, 9th May 1871. BENNETT & Co.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.

3, Marine Street.

AUCTION SALE of the Partner-ship, Property, and Good-will of Messrs. Richardson and Robson, Byculla Iron Works, Byculla, opposite the Jewish Synagogue.

By virtue of an order of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, THIS DAY (TUESDAY), the 9th day of May, at 3 P.M., all the partnership, property, and good-will of the well-known business of Iron Founders, &c., for many years carried on by Messrs. Richardson and Robson, at the Byculla Iron Works, opposite to the Jewish Synagogue.

The property consists of—

1st—All the right, title, and interest of the said co-partnery of, in, and to a sub-tantially built bungalow, built on the premises.

2nd—The lease of the premises, of which about 4 years are still unexpired, at a rent of Rs. 175 per month.

3rd—The good-will of the business so carried on upon the said premises.

And 4th—The following plant, gear, and machinery and other property:—

MACHINE-ROOM.

1 Ten-horse vertical engine and boiler.
1 Eighteen-inch screw-cutting lathe, by Shanks, 23 feet bed, swp taken in 6 feet diameter.
1 Fourteen-inch screw-cutting and surfacing ditto, 20 feet bed.
1 Fourteen-inch ditto ditto, by Brookes, 12 feet bed.
1 Twelve-inch gap ditto, 12 feet bed.
1 Eleven-inch ditto, unfinished.
1 Planing machine, planes 12 feet by 3 feet by 3 feet.
2 Vertical drilling machines.
2 Pairs plate bending machines.
2 Punching machines.
2 Grind stones and troughs.
A quantity of boilersmiths' tools.

FITTING DEPARTMENT.

12 Vices.
A complete lot of fitters' tools, comprising hammers, chisels, files, &c.
A complete set of Whitworth's stocks and dies, from 2 inches downwards.
One set ditto, gas thread, from 1¼ inch downwards.

SMITHY.

One steam hammer, Rigby's patent.
20 forges.
Tools, swages, Fullers' chisels, tongs, &c.

FOUNDRY.

Two cupolas, wrought iron.
Two drying stoves.
One pair 35 feet shear legs.
One 14 ton over-head crane.
One jib crane.
A complete lot of ladles, flasks, &c.
A quantity of moulding sand.

PATTERN SHOP.

The finest collection of patterns in Bombay.
One wood-turning lathe, complete, and tools.

OFFICE FURNITURE.

Consisting of Office Tables and Desks, Cupboards, Milner's Fireproof Safes, Letter Copying Presses, &c.

STABLES.

A chestnut stud-bred Horse, and a self-driving Phaeton.

STORES AND STOCK

Comprise—Chains, pumps, two vertical 6-horse boilers, with brass tubes, 2 steam pumps complete, 2 ditto incomplete, screw jacks, malleable-iron piping, from 3 inches downwards, punching bears, vulcanised indiarubber sheets, oil tank and stand, rivets, bolts, &c., bar and plate iron, a variety of casting for railing, &c., in pieces from 6 ton jib crane, new Indian railway guage, lot of 2-inch brass tubes, a lot of 3-inch iron tubes for boilers, a quantity of cast and blister iron.

The above is on view.

Bombay, 9th May, 1871. CRAWFORD & Co.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR TRIESTE OR VENICE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(TO LEAVE ABOUT THE 31st INSTANT.)

THE new A 1 Screw Steamship COLLINGWOOD, 1,015 Tons, 120 nominal Horse-power, 400 effective, Robert Hutchinson, Commander, has excellent accommodation for First-class Passengers, and will be despatched as above.

For further particulars apply to

LAWRENCE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 6th May 1871.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE well-known Ship THE TWEED, to sail in a few days, has still room for a few First-class Passengers. For particulars apply immediately to Captain Stuart on board, or to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,

Bombay, 8th May 1871. Agents.

EPPS'S COCOA,

IMPORTED BY OVERLAND MAIL.

In Sealed Canisters at, per lb.,
Cash, Rs. 1-8; Credit, Rs. 1-6.

MARAVILLA COCOA,

IMPORTED BY OVERLAND MAIL.

In Packets at, per lb.,
Cash, Rs. 1-2; Credit, Rs. 1-4.

ICELAND MOSS COCOA,

IMPORTED BY OVERLAND MAIL.

In Sealed Canisters at, per lb.,
Cash, Rs. 1-4; Credit, Rs. 1-8.

CADBURY'S COCOA ESSENCE,

IMPORTED BY OVERLAND MAIL.

In Packets, each.
Cash, Rs. 0-12; Credit, Rs. 0-14.

SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA,

IMPORTED BY OVERLAND MAIL.

In Sealed Canisters at,
Cash, Rs. 2-4; Credit, Rs. 2-8.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

FOR SALE, a HANSOM CAB and BAY ARAB HORSE. Price Rs. 900. Apply to "G H," at this Office.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE.—In accordance with a Resolution passed at the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders held this day, a DIVIDEND of Rs. 50 per SHARE will be PAID to the REGISTERED SHAREHOLDERS, on the production of Share Certificates, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant.

By order,
RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 8th May 1871.

NOTICE.—The Business heretofore carried on by COLLEY, MADELEY, & Co., at Rampart Row and Meadow Street, Bombay, has been DISCONTINUED since FEBRUARY 28TH, ult. Any persons having Claims against the said Firm, or owing Monies to them, will please adjust them with the undersigned, who will for the present, act as the Agent of Mr. FREDERICK MADELEY, Birmingham.

WALTER SCOTT COLLEY,
Meadow Street, opposite Oriental Bank.

Bombay, 8th May 1871.

BASS AND Co.'s BEER, IN HOGSHEADS AND KILDERKINS.

A fresh shipment of this BEER (last Season's brew) has just arrived. Consignments being received all through the year, Messes and other Up-country Consumers can be supplied regularly in quantities to suit their requirements.

Bombay, 8th May 1871. LYON & Co.

TREACHER and COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from 11th to 25th instant (both days inclusive).

By order of the Board of Directors,
GEO. TUGH, Manager.

6th May, 1871

SUPERIOR LONDON-MADE BRUSHES.

| | |
|---|---|
| CLOTH AND HAT, with and without handles, from, cash, Rs. 1-4 to, credit, Rs. 6. | NAIL, with Bone or Satin-wood backs, from, cash, Rs. 3-8. |
| FLESH, of various stiffnesses, from, cash, Re. 1-4 to, credit, Rs 5. | SHAVING, of Hog or Badger Hair, from, cash, Re. 1 to, credit, Rs. 10. |
| HAIR, with Ivory, Rosewood, or Satin-wood backs, from, cash, Rs. 1-12 to, credit, Rs. 30. | TOOTH with wired and indestructably enamelled backs, from, each, cash, as. 10 to, credit, Re. 8 per dozen. |

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

## NOTICES.

MILLINERY AND OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE.

MRS. LAKE has just received "Overland," per P. & O. Co.'s steamer "Columbian," a FRESH SUPPLY of FASHIONABLE MILLINERY, as follows:—

PRINCESS LOUISE RIDING HATS, richly trimmed, Rs 29 to Rs 30 each.
PRINCESS LOUISE Chinelle and Corded HAIR NETS, Rs. 1, 1¼, and 1½ each.
PRINCESS LOUISE Straw BONNETS and HATS, richly trimmed, in the new Colours, Rs 16, 18, 20 to Rs 28 each.
PRINCESS LOUISE LACE FALLS, or VEILS, NEW SHAPE, Rs. 1½ each.
PRINCESS LOUISE HAIR ROLLS, Rs 2½ per pair.
Ladies' DRESS BONNETS, trimmed, Rs 15, 18, 20, to Rs 25 each
MUSLIN and LACE, SETS, Collar and Sleeves, Rs 3½, 4, 5, to Rs 7 per Set.
Coloured and White FLOUNCED SKIRTS (suitable for the Hills) Rs 4, 5, 7, to Rs 9 each.
Ladies' FRENCH CORSETS, in all sizes, Rs 10 each.
Hamed BRAILLATTS, in all Shades, Rs 15, 18, to Rs 20 each.
Muslin, Merino, and Print GABRIADDIS, Rs 3, 5, 7, 10, and Rs 12 each.
RICH SILKS, in all the new shades, at Rs 3, 4, 5, 6, to Rs 9½ per yard.
Black, White, and Coloured SILK and SATINS, at Rs 3, 4, 5 to Rs 10 per yard.
New Duchess LACES and TRIMMING.

FOR CHILDREN.

Infant's CLOAKS, richly embroidered, Rs 18, 20, 22 to Rs 28 each.
Infant's HATS and HOODS, Rs 4, 6, 8, 10 to Rs 12 each.
Straw HATS for Children, trimmed, at Rs 9, 10, 12, and Rs 15 each
Girl's and Boy's MERINO DRESSES, trimmed richly, at Re 10, 12, 15 to Rs 18 each.
Infant's BIBS and WOOLLEN SOCKS.
Boy's Crimped and Plain COLLARS, Annas 8 and 12 each.

FOR TRAVELLERS.

Serge, Linsey, and WINSEY DRESSES.
Print Dresses, ready made, Rs 12 to 13 each.
Print and Fancy Skirts and Petticoats, Rs 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 each.
Worsted Hose, Cuffs, Jacquettes, Rs 10 and 12 each.
Ladies' Grey, White and Colored Jacquettes, Rs 10, 12 and 13.

LADIES' UNDER-LINEN AND HOSIERY.

Ladies' Chimesses, Night Dresses, Drawers, Petticoats, Camisoles and Petticoat Bodices, plain and trimmed.

FOR GENTLEMEN.

Black, White and Colored Kid Gloves, Rs. 3 per pair for Cash only.
White Dress Neck Ties, The Eglinton Tie, Oxford and Cambridge Ties, The Pall Mall Tie.
Scents and Cosmetiques, &c.

*Every description of Wedding and Mourning Goods always in Stock.*

Orders carefully and promptly attended to.

LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP.

Orders from Outstation must be accompanied by a Remittance, or reference for payment in Bombay.

TERMS CASH.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA.

26th April 1871.

OVER 3,500,000 IN OPERATION

THE "NEEDLE" LUBRICATOR

(Lieuvain's Patent), Price One Shilling each, Supersedes all others in efficiency and economy. Saves 90 per cent. in oil.

Sole Licensees,

CLARKE AND DUNHAM,
COLONIAL ENGINEERS,
Millstone and Modern Flour Mill Machinery Factors
St. Mark's Lane, London.

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO SHIPPERS.

McCABE'S WATCHES.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.

It has come to the knowledge of the undersigned, that VERY INFERIOR WATCHES, not made by him, but bearing his well known name, are being offered to the Indian public, at prices which preclude the best workmanship and warranty.

PURCHASERS are advised to EXERCISE CAUTION in BUYING, and if they are in doubt, they can remit direct by Bank Draft, or otherwise.

Price Lists of Gold and Silver Watches forwarded on application post free.

32, Cornhill, London. JAMES McCABE.

FURNITURE, CARPETS AND BEDDING.

AN ILLUSTRATED FURNITURE CATALOGUE,

Containing nearly Six Hundred Designs, of every description of Furniture, faithfully drawn from our own Stock, will be forwarded gratis, or may be had at the office of this Journal, on application.

All Orders for Export carefully packed in damp-proof cases, and shipped without delay, at a charge of 10 per cent. on amount of order.

Remittances in advance to be sent direct to London, crossed London and County Bank, or made payable at London Agents of Remitter.

JEWIN CRAWCOUR & Co.,
UPHOLSTERERS AND CABINET MAKERS,
73, 75 AND 81, Brompton Road, London.
Established 70 Years.

N.B.—Every description of Merchandise supplied on the most liberal terms.

THE MAIL ROUTE

VIA BRINDISI to England and the Continent of Europe, in connection at Brindisi with the PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMERS.

Sea Passage between Brindisi and Alexandria, 75 hours, contract time.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Fares:—Brindisi to London, | First-Class...£13 | 5s. 6d. |
| ,, ,, ,, | Second Class £9 | 12s. 1d. |

On arrival of the Weekly Steamer from Alexandria, carrying the INDIAN MAIL, an Express Train is run from Brindisi by the SOUTH ITALIAN RAILWAY, en route for London, via Ancona, Bologna, Verona, the Brenner Pass, Munich, Aschaffenburg, Mayence, Cologne, Brussels, Ostend, or Calais and Dover.

The GREAT EAST INDIA HOTEL at Brindisi, under the control of the Company, is now open.

The SOUTH ITALIAN RAILWAY COMPANY'S Agents in London—LAHEAU & Co., 6, Billiter Street, E.C.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to those two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing Notices of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value he privlege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Bombay "Gazette" Press, 1871.

## NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The undersigned has been appointed AGENT of the RELIANCE MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE of CALCUTTA, and is prepared to accept risks and issue Policies.

RUSTOMJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.

No 30, Hornby Row, 6th May 1871.

NOTICE.—TENDERS will be received at the Commissariat Office, Bombay, up to 12 o'clock (noon), on WEDNESDAY the 17th instant, for the temporary performance of the Hammaalage Contract.

All particulars may be learnt at this office.

M. W. WILLOUGHBY, Major,
Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.

Bombay, Commissariat Office, 8th May 1871.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again at No. 2 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.

Orders from Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

ROWLAND AND Co.,

SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT, 19, MEDOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

(Next Door to Jafer Sullimun's Bazaar).

Every description of SADDLES, SRIDLES, HARNESS and WHIPS always on hand.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

RUSSELL AND CO.,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS, 24, MEDOW STREET. (OPPOSITE TO THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.)

BEG to inform the Public that they have just imported a large assortment of LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S, and CHILDREN'S BOOTS, SHOES, FANCY SLIPPERS, &c., &c., of the latest fashion and of superior quality, being made expressly to order, at moderate Prices.

Also Regulation and Hunting Spurs, Hunting and Riding Whips, Racket and Cricket Kits, &c., &c.

The Manufacturing Department is superintended by a competent European Foreman, where all orders will be promptly executed with first-class materials and workmanship.

All Orders from Up-country must be accompanied with a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Directions for self-measurement and Price List forwarded free on application.

BULL AND COMPANY,

GENERAL MERCHANTS,

CORNER OF MEDOW AND HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

RECEIVED OVERLAND.

| | Cash. Rs. a. | Credit. Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|
| HAM, BACON, and CHEESE, per lb. | 0 14 | 1 0 |
| BUTTER, just received— Best Dorset Butter in 1 lb, tins | 1 4 | 1 6 |
| JAMS, JELLIES, and MARMALADES. Plum, Raspberry, Greengage, Strawberry, Red Currant, Black Currant, and Damson, in 1 lb. tins and jars | 0 10 | 0 12 |
| Ditto Ditto Ditto 2 lb. tins and jars. | 1 4 | 1 6 |
| Orange Marmalade, in 1 lb. jars | 0 10 | 0 12 |
| Ditto Ditto in 2 lb. jars | 1 | 1 |
| Black Currant Jelly in 1 lb. jars | 0 14 | 1 0 |
| Red Ditto in 1 lb. jars | 0 14 | 1 0 |
| Ditto Ditto in 2 lb. jars | 1 12 | 2 0 |
| BOTTLED TART FRUITS. Cranberries, Gooseberries, and Rhubarb | 0 8 | 0 10 |
| Apple, Cherry, Plum, Damson, Greengage, Raspberry, Red Currant, and Black Currant. | 0 10 | 0 12 |
| BOTTLED JELLIES. Calves' Foot Jelly, in pints | 0 14 | 1 0 |
| Madeira Ditto ditto | 0 14 | 1 0 |
| Noyeau Ditto ditto | 0 14 | 1 0 |
| Lemon Ditto ditto | 0 14 | 1 0 |
| Punch Ditto ditto | 0 14 | 1 0 |
| SYRUPS. For mixing with Sodawater, making a most delicious cooling drink— Strawberry, Raspberry, Gooseberry, Pine Apple, Red Currant, Black Currant, Orange, Lemon, and Capellaire | 0 14 | 1 0 |
| Ginger Syrup, qt. bottles | 1 0 | 1 4 |
| Lemon Syrup, qt. bottles | 1 0 | 1 4 |
| PRESERVED FISH. Gorgona Anchovies | 0 12 | 0 14 |
| Anchovy, in Oil | 0 8 | 0 10 |
| Cod Roes, 1 lb. tins | 0 10 | 0 12 |
| Caviare, Russian | 1 4 | 1 8 |
| Fresh Eels | 0 14 | 1 0 |
| Stewed do. | 0 14 | 1 0 |
| Fresh Herrings | 0 8 | 0 10 |
| Mackerel, in Sauce | 1 4 | 1 8 |
| Ditto Fresh | 0 8 | 0 10 |
| Red Herrings | 1 4 | 1 8 |
| Herrings, a la Sardines | 0 14 | 1 0 |
| Findon Haddock | 1 2 | 1 4 |
| Ditto | 0 10 | 0 12 |
| Lamprays, in Oil or Jelly | 1 8 | 1 12 |
| Sardines | 0 7 | 0 8 |
| Ditto | 0 12 | 0 14 |
| Salmon Cutlets | 1 2 | 1 4 |
| Ditto Fresh | 0 14 | 1 2 |
| Ditto Kippered | 2 0 | 2 4 |
| Ditto Salted (in Jars) | 3 8 | 4 0 |
| Sprats, dried | 0 12 | 0 14 |
| Oysters | 1 8 | 2 0 |
| Fried Soles | 2 4 | 2 8 |
| Spey Trout | 1 14 | 2 0 |
| Herrings, Salted (in Jars) | 2 4 | 2 8 |
| TEA, SUGAR, and COFFEE. Best Souchong, in original boxes, containing 7 lbs; each | 10 0 | 12 0 |
| Ditto (loose), per lb. | 1 4 | 1 8 |
| Best Pekoe, in original boxes, containing 7 lbs; each | 12 0 | 14 0 |
| Coffee (berries), per lb. | 0 7 | 0 8 |
| Pure London ground ditto in 1 canisters | 1 8 | 2 0 |
| Best Crystallized Sugar, in 28 lb. boxes | 5 14 | 6 4 |
| Ditto Ditto 14 ditto | 3 0 | 3 4 |
| Best Loaf ditto, in 8 lb loaves, per lb. | 0 8 | 0 9 |
| Golden Syrup (London Treacle), per bottle | 1 0 | 1 4 |
| CANDLES. Table Candles (Ordinary)... per packet | 0 8 | 0 9 |
| Ditto (Stearine sperm) ditto | 0 10 | 0 11 |
| Ditto (Ozokerit) ditto | 0 14 | 1 0 |
| Carriage Candles ditto | 0 8 | 0 9 |
| Ditto (Price's)... ditto | 0 10 | 0 12 |

General Price Lists to be had on application to

BULL AND COMPANY.

HATS! HATS! HATS!

JUST RECEIVED.

| | Cash. Rs. | Credit. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| FELT HATS, Stiff Crown, with Cork front | 6 0 | 7 0 |
| FELT HATS, Soft Crown | 6 0 | 7 0 |
| DRESS HATS | 12 0 | 14 0 |

BULL & Co.,
General Merchants.

CAUTION.

STEEDMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS,

for Children cutting their Teeth. Purchasers are requested to BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

of this Medicine, and to observe, in every case, that the words "JOHN STEEDMAN, CHEMIST, WALWORTH, SURREY," are engraved on the Government Stamp affixed to each packet, without which none are genuine. Sold by all Chemists and Druggists in Bombay, in Packets.

BREAKFAST.

EPPS'S COCOA.

GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.

The "Civil Service Gazette" remarks:—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills.

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in tin-lined packets, or in tins, labelled—

JAMES EPPS & Co.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS, LONDON.

*** J. E. & Co. also prepare the above with condensed milk,

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

### SHARE MARKET.

MONDAY AFTERNOON,

DEMAND for Great Eastern Spinning and other shares. Land shares closed declining. Government Paper remains steady.

### BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

#### BANKS.

| Number of Shares. | Nomi. value per sh. | Paid up. | Last divi-dend. | Names. | Cash Rates per Share. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | p. a. | | |
| 100,000 | 100 | all | 5 p.ct. | Agra Bank | 100 |
| 22,000 | 1,000 | all | 5 p.ct. | Bank of Bengal | 1,400 nl. |
| 10,000 | 500 | all | 5 p.ct. | Ditto of Bombay New | 622½ |
| 10,000 | 500 | 100 | 5 do. | Ditto 2nd Res. Issue | 176½ |
| 7,200 | 1,000 | all | 7 p.ct. | Ditto of Madras | 1,285 |
| 200,000 | 250 | all | 2 p.ct. | Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. & China | 250 par |
| 40,000 | 375 | all | 10 p.ct. | Hong. & Shanghai Bank | 360 nl. |
| 40,000 | 248 | all | nil | Chartered Bk. of I. & C | 150 |
| 37,000 | 25 | 12½ | nil | National Bank of India | 102 |
| 15,000 | 25 | all | 12 do. | Oriental Bank | 475 |

#### LAND COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4,000 | 3,000 | all | Rs 75 | Colaba Land Co. | 1,680 |
| 9,000 | 100 | all | | Freke Land & Pier Co. Ld | 158 |
| 750 | 2,000 | 2,0 | Nil | Mazagon Land | 955 |
| 4,000 | 2,000 | 1,450 | Nil | Fort Canning | 355 |

#### PRESS COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 120 | 5,000 | 2,850 | 225 p.a. | Akbar Cotton Press Co. | 7,125 |
| 360 | 1,000 | 1,100 | 75 do. | Allert Co., Kurrachee | 1,180 |
| 250 | 2,500 | 850 | Nil. | Alexandra Press Co. | 470 |
| 150 | 12,000 | 11,000 | 2000 do. | Apollo Press Co. | 7,540 |
| 800 | 3,000 | 11,250 | 300 do. | Bombay Press Co. | 2,225 |
| 200 | 500 | all | 60 do. | Do. New | 280 |
| 530 | 1,875 | all | Nil | Colaba Press Co. | 5,800 |
| 900 | 1,750 | all | | East India Press Co. | 3,500 |
| 150 | 1,250 | all | 300 | Fort Press Co. | 10,560 x d |
| 300 | 2,000 | 1,000 | | Framji Cowasji Press | 1,065 |
| 200 | 4,000 | 2,000 | Nil. | Hydraulic Press Co. | 2,500 |
| 250 | 5,000 | 1,467 | 75 p.a. | Imperial Press Co. | 1,175 |
| 300 | 5,000 | 2,200 | 150 p.a. | Kurrachee Press Co. | 1,200 |
| 2,000 | 400 | 350 | 35 p.a. | Mofus. Press & G. Co. | 485 |
| 120 | 2,500 | all | 250 | Prince of Wales Press | 2,380 |
| 225 | 2,000 | 1,00 | Nil. | Victoria Press, Madras | 920 |
| 150 | 2,000 | all | Nil. | Tinnevelly Press Co. | 1,000 |
| 400 | 1,500 | ... | ... | Carvar Company | 175 |

#### RAILWAY COMPANIES.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ... | £20 £19.5. | p.c. | G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock | 245 |
| ... | £22 £20.15. | do. | Do. New £20 shares | 126 |
| ... | £20 £3.10. | do. | Do. | 21 |
| ... | £100 | 1,000 | do. | B. B. & C. I. Railway Co. | 1,100 |
| ... | £14 £9 5. | do. | Do. New Shares | 200 |

#### SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 400 | 2,000 | 1,700 | 50 | Albert Mills Co | 1,825 |
| 600 | 2,500 | all | 400* | Alliance Spinning | 2,800 |
| 100 | 5,500 | all | ... | Bombay | 3,000 |
| 900 | 1,000 | all | 45 | Bombay United | 980 |
| 1600 | 450 | 150 | ... | Broach Mills | 280 |
| 750 | 2,000 | all | ... | Dharumsey Spinning | 2,925 |
| 700 | 1,000 | all | 75 | Great Eastern | 3,125 |
| 2,500 | 1,000 | all | 140 p.a. | Manockji Petit's | 1,065 |
| 800 | 2,500 | all | 80 p.a. | Oriental | 2,850 |
| 600 | 2,000 | 2,400 | ... | Royal | 2,250 |

*Per share for the half-year.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ... | 2,500 | 2,500 | 75 p.a. | Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation | 775 |
| 11,000 | 50 | all | 8 p.c. | Mechanic B'd'gs Co | 34 |
| 500 | 2,000 | 80 | 221 p.a. | Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company | 170 |
| 2,000 | 500 | all | 25 p.c. | Prescher & Co. | 415 |
| 5,000 | 250 | all | 5 p.a. | Viegas Patent Slip Co. | 100 |

#### EXCHANGE.

| On | Terms. | date | £ |
|---|---|---|---|
| London | At sight | | 1s. 10d. |
| London Banks | 6 months' sight | | 1s. 11 1/16d. |
| Do. Credits | 6 do. | do. | 1s. 11d. |
| Do Documents | 6 Do. | do. | 1s. 11d. |
| Calcutta | At sight | | 100 7/16. |
| Do. | 30 days' sight | | 99½ |
| Do. | 60 days' sight | | 99½ |
| Madras | At sight | | Par |
| Do. | 30 days' sight | | 99½ |
| China | 60 Do. | do. | 228 |

#### PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sovereigns, each | Rs. | 10-8 |
| Bank of England Notes | ,, | 10-1 |
| Carolas | ,, | 290 |
| Mexican Dollars | ,, | 220 |
| Five-Franc Pieces | ,, | 208 |
| Bar Silver | ,, | 106-1 |
| Gold Leaf | ,, | 15-1 |
| Bar Gold 10ozs. English | ,, | 16 |
| Australian Gold | ,, | 196 |

#### BANK OF BOMBAY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Government Securities | 4 per cent |
| Mercantile Bills | 6 ,, |

#### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Five-and-a-half per cents | 114½ |
| Five per cent | 106½ to 107 |
| Four per cents | 99½ |
| Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan) | 107 |
| Five per cent Debenture Loan 1866-67 | 103 |
| 15 years' Debenture Loans | 108½ |
| 10 years' do. do. | 106 |
| 8 years' do. do. | 103 |
| Six per cent. Municipal Loan Honor Bats | 115 |
| Do. Do. Market Rate | 115 |

### NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) as on the 6th May, compared with the statement issued on the 29th April :—

| LIABILITIES. | 29th April. | 6th May. |
|---|---|---|
| Proprietors Capital :— | | |
| First Issue of 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid ... Rs. 50,00,000 | | |
| Second Issue of do. of Rs. 100 do. ... ,, 10,00,000 | 60,00,000 | 60,00,000 |
| Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities | 4,15,000 | 4,15,000 |
| Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office | 133,17,526 | 133,59,126 |
| Do. do. do. at Branches. | 55,11,667 | 60,38,116 |
| Other Deposits | 26,43,724 | 155,13,301 |
| Post Bills | 4,222 | 43,762 |
| Cash Credits, undrawn | 6,90,302 | 7,05,188 |
| Rs. | 461,19,175 | 450,99,983 |

| ASSETS. | | |
|---|---|---|
| Government Securities | 47,82,784 | 60,50,370 |
| Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise | 22,93,378 | 22,24,368 |
| Loans, on Security of do. do. | 14,31,203 | 21,80,215 |
| Current Accounts, overdrawn | 10,173 | 7,083 |
| Bills Discounted | 110,96,135 | 105,15,28 |
| Stamps | 5,923 | 5,894 |
| Dead Stock ... Rs. 4,50,000 | | |
| Amount applied in reduction ,, 40,000 | | |
| | 4,45,689 | 4,45,689 |
| | 5,73,212 | 5,82,287 |
| Bullion | 10,96,061 | 10,75,449 |
| Cash Balances with Correspondents | 243,82,431 | 220,02,448 |
| Cash and Currency Notes | | |
| Rs. | 461,19,175 | 450,99,583 |

## MILITARY.

### ARRIVALS.—MAY 8.

Biddell, Surgeon, 3rd Infantry, on sick certificate, from Aurungabad.

Jacob, Colonel, Bombay Staff Corps, from Ki-kee.

Teevan, Surgeon, 3rd Buffs, on sick leave, from Seetapore.

Taylor, Bengal Staff Corps, on sick leave, from Mecan Meer.

### DEPARTURES.—MAY 8.

Miller, Officiating Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, on duty, to Kurrachee.

Gallaway, Captain, and Belochees, to rejoin, to Kurrachee.

Lyon, Assistant Surgeon, Chemical Analyser to Government, on leave, to Mahableshwar.

### BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters, Poona, 6th May, 1871.

The attention of officers commanding native regiments is directed to Article 162 of the Indian Articles of War.

If a soldier is supposed to have deserted at the head quarters of his corps, he should not be struck off the strength of the regiment as a deserter. He must continue to be borne on the rolls for two months and be noted as absent "without due authority;" and the case should be disposed of under the above Article, if such soldier does not surrender, or is not apprehended before the expiration of this period.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

9th Regiment N. I.—Major H. Mallaby, Staff Corps, to officiate as 2nd in Command and Wing Officer.

2nd Regiment N. L., Grenadiers.—Lieut. H. T. Bulkley, Staff Corps, Adjutant 17th N. I., to be Adjutant.

17th Regiment N. I.—Lieut. J. R. Watson, Staff Corps, 2nd Wing Subaltern, 17th N. I., to be Adjutant, vice Bulkley.

27th Regiment N. I., 1st Beloochees.—Ensign G. E. Yate, 49th Foot, to be 2nd Wing Subaltern, on probation.

Ensign F. D. Sackes, 66th Foot, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to be 2nd Wing Subaltern, on probation.

The following is the arrangement in the 27th N. L. I. or 1st Belooch Regiment :—

Lieutenant A. Wood officiated as Wing Officer, in addition to his own duties, from the 7th February to 18th March 1871, vice Captain H. E. Edwards.

Lieut.-Colonel J. D. Williams, Deputy Judge Advocate, is transferred to the Mhow Division, during the absence of Lieut.-Colonel Shewell, and will join expeditiously at the public expense.

With reference to G. G. O. No. 325 of the 1st instant, appointing Major Mallaby, Staff Corps, to officiate as Deputy Judge Advocate, that officer is posted to the Poona Division.

With reference to G. G. O. No. 336 of 3rd instant, Staff Assistant Surgeon R. T. Girard is placed on general duty, Poona.

Major J. H. P. Malcolmson, Staff Corps, is placed on general duty, Kirkee.

With reference to G. O. C. No. 271 of 26th ultimo, Major R. Shell, 66th Foot, is permitted to proceed by the overland route.

The undermentioned officers returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India on the 27th April 1871 :—

Captain C. M. Brown R.E., Executive Engineer, Punjab.

Lieutenant F. W. Bean, Staff Corps, Adjutant 6th N. I.

The undermentioned are reported to have passed the prescribed examination in Hindoostani according to the Lower Standard :—

Lieut. Layard L. Fenton, 6th Brigade Royal Artillery.

Lieut. C. F. Fuller, Royal Engineers.

Ensign E. Balfe, 30th Foot.

Captain W. Bell, 56th Foot.

Assistant Surgeon F. G. Adye-Curran, M.B., 83rd Foot.

Private Evan Roberts, 83rd Foot.

Staff Surgeon A. Temple, M.D., British Medical Department.

Assistant Surgeon T. S. Weir, Indian Medical Department.

Magazine Sergeant Thomas Templeson, Ordnance Department.

Barrack Sergeant Robert Richardson, Barrack Department.

Orderlyroom Sergeant W. J. Peake, General Depot.

The following orders are confirmed :—

83rd Foot.—Regimental order, dated 18th April 1871, appointing Lieut. Hardiman to officiate as Adjutant, vice Lieut. Cooke-Collis, proceeding on leave.

9th Regiment N. I.—Regimental order, dated 26th April 1871, directing Captain J. G. Watt, officiating Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, and Captain V. Birch, officiating Adjutant, to officiate as Wing officer, in addition to his own duties, as a temporary measure, vice Major Hanson, proceeding on leave.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

3rd Hussars.—Paymaster F. W. Lukin, to remain at Mahableshwar, from 10th May to 9th June 1871, on medical certificate, in extension.

Royal Horse Artillery.—Ridingmaster J. Sampson, F Brigade, from date of departure, to England, overland, to appear before a medical board.

Royal Artillery.—Quartermaster H. Nelson, 9th Brigade, to Teesthul Sanitarium, for two months, from the 24th of April 1871, on medical certificate.

106th Foot.—Paymaster, Captain (Honorary) D. Hepworth, to England, overland, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

Bombay Infantry.—Captain Sir J. Louis, attached to 12th Regiment N. I., for six months, from date of departure, on private affairs.

### POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

BY MAJOR-GENERAL J. T. GRANT, C.B.,

Commanding Poona Division of the Army.

Mahableshwar, 3rd May, 1871.

The undermentioned officer has obtained leave :—

11th Regt. N. I.—Lieut.-Colonel Palin, for thirty days, from the 5th instant, or privilege leave.

The leave of absence granted to Major Bruce, 23rd Regt. N.L.I., in Division Orders of the 24th ultimo, is cancelled at that officer's request.

The undermentioned officers have obtained leave :—

Poona Horse.—Lieut. Erskine, for thirty days, from the 8th instant, on privilege leave.

16th Regt N. I.—Lieut. Carruthers, for thirty days, from date of departure, on privilege leave.

4th May, 1871.

With reference to Division Order, No. 151 of the 17th ultimo, Surgeon Cates, General Duty, Poona, is (at the recommendation of the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals I. T.) appointed Member of the Committee, vice Civil Surgeon of Sholapoor.

Dr. Cates will travel to and from Sholapoor at the public expense.

5th May, 1871.

The undermentioned officer has obtained leave :—

General Depot.—Lieut.-Colonel Montmorency, for thirty days, from the 10th instant, on privilege leave.

The European District Court-martial at Asseerghur, of which Major Wallace is President, will re-assemble for revision in the case of Sergeant John Partridge, 49th Foot.

## SHIPPING.

### DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—8TH MAY.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| London | Cotton | £3 0s. 0d. | p. ton. |
| | Cases | £3 0s. 0d. | ,, |
| | Seeds | £2 10s. 0d. | ,, |
| Liverpool | Cotton Shipts Cotton | £2 12s. 0d. to £2 18s. 3d. | ,, |
| | Wooden Ships ,, | £2 12s. 6d. to £2 13s. 9d | ,, |
| | Myrabolns & Colr bdls | £1 5s. 0d. | ,, |
| | Seeds | £1 15s. 0d. | ,, |
| Havre | Cotton | £3 5s. 0d. | |
| | Coffee | £4 10s. 0d. to £5 0s. 0d. | |
| Overland | Steamers | £3 10s. 0d. to £3 12s. 6d. | |
| Liverpool via Suez Canal | | | |
| China | Steamer Cotton | Rs. 10 per bale. | |
| | Opium | Rs. 75 to 80 per chest | |
| | Sailing Ships | Rs. 6 per bale | |
| alcutta | Salt | Rs. 2 0 0 to 3 0 0 per ton | |
| Calcutta to Bombay | | Rs. 16 and Calcutta Port charges | |
| Mauritius | | 8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal. | |

### ARRIVALS.

| May | Vessel. | Commander. | From |
|---|---|---|---|
| 8 | Sir John Mandeville | Mathews | Liverpool, Jan. 18. |
| | Mary Stenhouse | Hedgcock | Liverpool, Jan. 20. |
| | M.S. Elphinstone (s) | Raffin | Goa, May 5. |
| | Taptee (s) | Morrison | Cochin, May 5. |

### DEPARTURES.

| May | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 8 | Martaban (s) | Bates | Kurrachee. |
| | Taptee (s) | Morrison | Cutch. |

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Barque Constance, Schroot, to Hongkong.

Brig Letitia, Nacoda, to Mauritius.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

S. steamer Shiraz, to Liverpool.

Ship Donna Maria, to Amsterdam.

Ship Lalla Rookh, to Havre.

Ship City of Berlin, to Liverpool.

### THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

| May | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5 | Meinam (s) | Ewart | Akyab, May 2. |
| | Roslin Castle | Christer | London, Jan. 4. |

### DAILY IMPORTS.—8TH MAY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Lorne (s), 1 barrel brass wire, K Adumjee.

Virago (s), 23 bales printing paper, 1 case envelopes, and 1 case printed books and foolscap paper, B Sachs & Co.

FROM LONDON.

Cartago Nova, 2 cases hosiery, A Jeewa.

Lord Canning, 150 bales pale ale, E R Mody.

Prince Oscar, 8 cases glassware, S Rojubally; 58 packages iron nails, T Adumjee; 55 casks disinfecting powder, D S Kemp & Co; 31 cases confectionary, E Tyebally; 73 cases paper and 5 cases envelopes, Volkart Brothers; 4 casks lead pipe, H Allibhoy.

Virago (s), 14 cases soap and 1 case note paper, the L A & A Co, Europe, 10 cases claret, King, King & Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

City of Berlin, 13 cases sulphuric acid, M Manockjee; 125 cases porter, D Sorabjee & Co.

FROM SUEZ.

Apis (s), 4 cases gold thread, C Khetsey.

### DAILY EXPORTS.—8TH MAY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Robert Keir, 85 bales cotton, N Mooljee; 100 bales cotton, the L A & A Co.

Baron Macaulay, 90 bales cotton, G H Nanjeebhoy; 100 bales wool, H Gangjee; 37 bales cotton, K Ghangjee; 200 bales cotton, A Dhondeeram.

Americana, 38 bales cotton, C Premjee; 45 bales wool, L Hengur; 87 bales cotton, R Heerjee; 200 bales cotton ——.

Euxine, 200 bales cotton, Kunkler Preiswerck & Co; 500 bales cotton, Campbell, Mitchell Co.

St. Fillans, 1,000 bales cotton, Peel Cassels & Co; 200 bales cotton, J Baloo.

Hannah Lay, 200 bales cotton, C Dewraz; 500 bundles nux vomica, S Wotchund; 100 bales cotton, D Mooljee; 108 bales cotton, J Luckmedas.

Macedon, 500 bales cotton, N Kessowjee & Co; 500 bales cotton, George S King & Co; 500 bales cotton, J Trebhoovandass.

William Fairburn, 162 bags linseed, M Jewraz; 280 bales cotton, Peel Cassels & Co.

Prince Oscar, 1,050 bundles linseed, L Enderjee; 500 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart & Co; 30 bales cotton, Wallace & Co.

Trent (s), 74 bales cotton, C Petamber; 25 bales wool, N Mooljee; 300 bales cotton, S Mooljee; 60 bales wool, D Heerjee; 50 bales wool, M Khetsee.

Sumatra (s), 80 bales wool, N Khuttow.

Virago (s), 18 bales wool, P Natha.

Thunderbolt, 150 bales cotton, D Shamdass, 100 bales cotton, D Gopejee; 15 bales cotton, P Luckmedass.

Gatineau, 260 bales cotton, M Luckmidass; 60 bales cotton, H Sobagchand.

Seaforth, 58 bales cotton, E Hurjeewan; 110 bales cotton, D Bhanjee.

Evelyn, (s), 108 bales cotton, G Tippet & Co.

Lorne (s), 108 bales cotton, G Tippet & Co.

Shiraz (s), 250 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 500 bundles gall, V Ebram & Co.

Western Belle, 71 bales cotton, D Hemraz; 109 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co; 400 bales gall, K Veerjee; 54 bales cotton, P Luckhmedass; 392 bundles myrabolams and 194 bundles nux vomica, D Merwanjee & Co.

City of Berlin, 1,700 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

FOR LONDON.

The Tweed, 20 bales hides, M A Khan & Co; 151 bags turmeric, S S Mahomed; 48 cases tea, M Rowjee; 80 cases olibanum, L Datoo.

Hydrabad, 45 cases mother o'pearl shells, M Luckmedas.

Sumatra (s), 7 bundles silk, E Nourdin & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Red Cross, 300 bales cotton, H D Freck & Co.

Nada (s), 500 bales cotton, H Bomanjee Touche & Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Oriental, 320 bags myrabolams, A Blaschreck & Co.

FOR VENICE.

Sumatra (s), 75 bales cotton, G Sigg & Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Sumatra (s), 450 bales cotton, H Bomanjee Touche & Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Sumatra (s), 4 cases indigo, L Munchund.

FOR HONGKONG.

Annie Henderson, 58 cases fish maws and 1 case and 100 bundles sharkfins, R Alladinbhoy; 255 packages gum olibanum, L sharkfins, S Somjee; 483 packages olibanum and 38 packages mother o' pearl shells, C Munjee.

Sunda (s), 30 bales twist, D Rutnagur & Co; 28 casks sellarus, V Ramjee.

Australia (s), 40 bales cotton, H E Elias; 10 chests Malwa opium, S Nusserwanjee; 109 chests Malwa opium, David Sassoon & Co; 19 chests Malwa opium, E Framjee & Co; 15 chests Malwa opium, R Khimjee & Co, 9½ chests Malwa opium, D C Tata; 12 chests Malwa opium, N J Ebram & Co, 4 chests Malwa opium, S Dowlutram; 9 bales cotton, D C Tata, 3 bags betelnuts, J M Hossen; 2 chests Malwa opium, H Hurdeerdass; 215 chests Malwa opium, E D Sassoon; 14 chests Malwa opium, H A Esmail & Co; 7½ chests Malwa opium, T Ghonashramdass; 77 bales cotton, H A C H Ebram; 39 chests Malwa opium, E D Sassoon; 16 chests Malwa opium, F Amerjee.

New Margaret, 200 bales cotton, J Peerbhoy.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Australia (s), 12 chests Malwa opium, N J Ebram; 14½ chests Malwa opium, N Moolchandund; 6 chests Malwa opium, J Butter; 4 chests Malwa opium, V Jaita; 6 chests Malwa opium, N Gunneedass; 58 chests Malwa opium, M Choonilal; 45 chests Malwa opium, E J Ebram; 50 chests Malwa opium, J Peerbhoy; 12 chests Malwa opium, J Kleemanan; 32 chests Malwa opium, C Somanjee; 3 chests Malwa opium, J Remjee; 12 chests M opium, H Ramgopal; 10½ chests Malwa opium, G Singanee; 17½ chests Malwa opium, R Dhunjeeshaw; 20 chests Malwa opium, S E Sassoon; 10 chests Malwa opium, E D Sassoon; 3 chests Malwa opium, R Jugnath; 3 chests Malwa opium, T Sittaram; 5 chests Malwa opium, T Sowa; 17 chests Malwa opium, D G Hossen; 3 chests Malwa opium ——

### POSTAL NOTICES.

#### OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mails per P. and O. Co.'s Steam Packet, leave Bombay every Saturday at 5-30 P.M.

The Mails are closed at the General Post Office at 2 P.M.

The after packet at 3 P.M.

After packet letters are not forwarded unless an eight anna stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage.

Registered letters are received at the General Post Office until 1 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices is 1-30 P.M.

Late letters are received at the Pier Post Office till 4-30 P.M.

#### CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of China and Australian Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1871 :—

CHINA MAILS LEAVE, BOMBAY ON

| At Noon. | | At Noon. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wednesday ... | May ... 10 | Wednesday ... | September... 13 |
| Do ... | do ... 24 | Do ... | do ... 27 |
| Do ... | June ... 7 | Thursday ... | October ... 12 |
| Do ... | do ... 21 | Do ... | do ... 26 |
| Do ... | July ... 5 | Do ... | November... 9 |
| Do ... | do ... 19 | Do ... | do ... 23 |
| Do ... | August ... 2 | Do ... | December .. 7 |
| Do ... | do ... 16 | Do ... | do ... 21 |
| Do ... | do ... 30 | Do ... | Jan. 1872 ... 4 |
| | | Do ... | do ... 18 |

AUSTRALIAN MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON

| At Noon. | | At Noon. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wednesday ... | May ... 10 | Wednesday ... | September... 27 |
| Do ... | June ... 7 | Thursday ... | October ... 26 |
| Do ... | July ... 5 | Do ... | November... 23 |
| Do ... | August ... 2 | Do ... | December ... 21 |
| Do ... | do ... 30 | Do ... | Jan. 1872 ... 18 |

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE'S
FINANCIAL STATEMENT,
FOR 1871-2.
MAY BE HAD, IN PAMPHLET SHAPE, 20 PP.,
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### DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

#### BOMBAY.

DEATH.

KHAREGOT—May 7th, at Churneywaddy, Peroshaw Kharegot, the beloved child of Mr. and Mrs. Nanabhoy Nusserwanjee Kharegot, aged 8 months, deeply regretted.

#### OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

MACAULAY—May 3rd, at Scorie, Beerbhoom, the wife of Colman P. Macaulay, C.S., of a son.

DEATH.

FLEMYNG—April 30th, at Rawulpindee, at the house of her son-in-law, Lieutenant-Colonel Neil E. Boileau, D. J. A., Caroline, widow of the late Richard Bettesworth Flemyng, Esq.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department"

*Bombay Gazette* Office, Bombay.

# The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, MAY 9, 1871.

THE other day it was intimated that the Duke of Argyll had recommended an alteration in the Furlough Rules of 1868 with reference to the rate at which furlough pay will be paid. What these rules of 1868 have to do with those of 1854 we are at a loss to conceive. The Furlough Rules of 1854 and of previous years laid down a fixed rate of pay which was eventually found insufficient to support officers on furlough in England, and to remedy this the Furlough Rules of 1868 were then brought out. We need not here enter into a discussion as to the merits or otherwise of the Furlough Rules of 1868. We have all along been of opinion that they do not work well, and have been found to act in unfair proportion with regard to Staff Officers enjoying these rules in England and those acting for them out here.

But there is no reason why, if the Government have also perceived this, an alteration which will result in a diminution of nearly 5 per cent. in each officer's furlough pay, without any corresponding advantage to those acting in India, should be carried out. If the Furlough Rules do not work well, let them be revised. They are capable of revision in many points, but the Government should not adopt a paltry measure for reducing furlough pay, by cutting it at the rate of 1d. in every rupee. The position the Government of the day has taken with regard to its servants is faulty in the extreme. It is that of a hard taskmaster exacting the utmost amount of work at the lowest possible remuneration, and is unworthy of a great country like England. Under this system all confidence and respect are destroyed. Officers in the service, instead of taking a pride and delight in their duty as they used formerly to do, now look forward to the day when they may be enabled to leave the service, and to sever a connection which of late years has been rendered distasteful and oppressive through no fault of their own.

The whole system requires alteration. Government should treat their servants in a liberal and not an usurious spirit. We trust the day may yet come (although we fear it is still far distant) when brighter prospects may be in store for the officers of an army which deserves better treatment at the hands of its present masters on almost every matter.

THE report of Mr. Masters on the Cheyair bridge accident shows not only how easily such a calamity may occur, but the difficulty, if not impossibility, of ascertaining how it came to pass that the occurrence was not prevented. Primarily, of course, the accident was a consequence of hydraulic pressure on the piers of a bridge, the foundations of which were strikingly insecure. Our readers may remember that we described the foundations, and showed that they were nothing more than wooden boxes bedded in shifting sand. But the bridge might have been swept away by a flood of unusual force without engulphing a train and destroying life. The waters might have attained their full force in daylight, when the chasm would have been visible, or such a close watch might have been maintained during even a murky night as would have ensured ample notification of danger to any approaching train. Thus the construction of the bridge is a separate inquiry, and the points to be ascertained are what was done or left undone to guard against disaster. Despite the pains taken by Mr. Masters we are left in the dark respecting the actual conduct of the one European inspector and the native assistants who were on the spot. It is impossible to infer from the contradictory evidence exactly what anybody did or when it was done. Even the moment when the train plunged into the raging river is matter of conjecture. All we can learn is that no special measures were in force to safeguard trains crossing a girder bridge whose imperfect foundations were lodged in the treacherous sands of a river liable to excessive floods; that the ordinary means of watching and reporting and signalling utterly failed; and that the solitary European detained by accident at Nandalore was an elderly man, wet through and almost foodless, and otherwise altogether unequal to cope with a desperate emergency. It is, indeed, doubtful, so great are the discrepancies in the evidence, whether Mr. Inspector Smith was sufficiently warned of the dangerous character of the flood; but it is not doubtful at all that he was a stupid man, insensible or indifferent to the signs of peril. Although, in some degree for certain, warned at an early hour that the river was rising rapidly, he did not, until the last moment, and when it was too late, proceed himself to inspect the bridge. He loitered uneasily at the station instead of getting out a trolly promptly and hastening to the bridge. The only chance of saving the train lay in a display on his part of activity and common sense, and he seems to have possessed neither. Had he not been there the train must have perished all the same, for the natives would have been, as they were, powerless to act with vigour and effect. As long as it was fair weather the ordinary routine of the railway service worked on smoothly; in a moment of emergency they were of no avail; but had Mr. Smith possessed the qualities looked for in all Europeans holding responsible positions in India, the train would have been saved. Instead of relying on reports, and trusting to ignorant natives, who probably did the best they were able to do, he should have watched the flood and the bridge himself from midnight, and should, by telegraph, have directed not only the Madras train by the Cuddapah train to move up to the bridge with the greatest caution, and only cross on receiving full assurance of the absence of danger.

The Madras Government is correct, however, in holding that there is no evidence to support a criminal prosecution. There was no culpable neglect, apparently; there was only something equally fatal, inertness and stupidity against which "even the gods strive in vain." Something might, perhaps, be done to mitigate the effects due to dulness of perception and slowness; and the Madras Government points out several improvements which might be adopted. "It is on the vigilance of the watchmen, and especially of the night watchmen," says the Government Resolution, "that the safety of the traffic depends; and not only have no definite rules been laid down for the guidance of these watchmen, either in ordinary weather, or specially for work at night or in bad weather, but no check, or means of ascertaining whether they are on duty at all, appears to exist; occasional night journeys by the inspectors are insufficient for this purpose. It would be easy to organize a system of check tickets which should be passed each way from station to station by the watchman during each tour of duty, whether by day or night. Special arrangements for signalling at large bridges and other points of danger should be adopted, and guards of trains should be required to note and report whether the signals at those points have been exhibited in accordance with the rules laid down." The monsoon season is now at hand, and we trust that proper measures will be taken on all railways to guard the bridges. Another point of some importance comes to light in the report. The public will be surprised to learn that the telegraph was of no use. The dangerous condition of the bridge was known at Nandalore five and twenty minutes before the train reached Rajampett. But no telegram was sent until at least ten minutes after the train had quitted the latter station. Had one been sent earlier it might have been answered, but it might not; for when the station master at Nandalore did use the wires he got no reply for an hour. "He looked at the station clock, it was then 4-30 A.M. He called the Rajampett, Reddipalli, and Codoor Stations for ten minutes without success. He then called Cuddapah till 5-25 without getting any reply. At last the message was delivered at 5-32 A.M. Ten or fifteen minutes later the inspector came and said that the bridge was washed away and the train in the water, and that he should telegraph this to Cuddapah, which he did." What is equally bad, at the time when the collapse of the bridge was known or surmised, there was no one at Nundalore who could send a message to Rajampett; and it was not until the train was within a ten minutes drive of the Cheyair that the station master arrived at his post and began "calling" in vain to Rajampett, Reddipalli, and Codoor! "Had the means of using the telegraph been available," says the Government Resolution, "the train might unquestionably have been stopped at Rajampett, and the accident would not have occurred. The additional expense which would be entailed by the entertainment of assistant station masters for night duty at all stations where they are not now provided would be trifling in comparison with the additional security which would result from their employment." Thus everything, floods, mists, stupidity, native helplessness, bad arrangements worked together with a precision that would not have done discredit to the execution of an elaborate plan. Forewarned is forearmed.

THE head quarters of the Poona Division will return to Poona from Mahableshwur on the 12th instant.

IT appears, says the "Indian Daily News," that the Convict Labour Fund is doomed. The Government of India is said to be of opinion that as all expenses incurred on account of food, clothing, and bedding for the prisoners, are disbursed from the General Revenues, the proceeds of the convicts' labour should be credited to the State.

"IT seems after all" (the "Indian Mirror" is our authority) "that the report of Serjeant Ballantyne's expected advent in India to conduct the great Wahabee case is a veritable piece of *canard*, got up merely for the purpose of creating a sensation, and annoying temporarily the Government, to the infinite amusement of those in possession of the secret."

THE Magistrate of Balasore turned iconoclast, a Bengal contemporary tells us, proposed lately that the Legislature should interfere to prevent the exposure of obscene idols in the heathen temples of Orissa. The late Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, "not liking to deal with such a delicate subject," referred the question to the British India Association, and the British Indian Association of course, at once protested against any action whatever in that direction. The Queen's proclamation of strict religious neutrality would be violated.

INSTRUCTIONS are said to have been sent to the Supreme Government to send H. M.'s 20th Hussars to England at the end of this year. Consequent on the impending relief of Cavalry Corps, H. M.'s 4th Hussars will move from Meerut to Umballa, H. M.'s 11th Hussars from Muttra to Lucknow, H. M.'s 15th Hussars from Mhow, in the Bombay Presidency, to Muttra, H. M.'s 21st Hussars from Lucknow to the Bombay Presidency, *en route* for England in 1872. H. M.'s 10th Hussars will replace the 4th Hussars at Meerut.

A REPRESENTATION having lately been made by certain military officers in civil employ, praying that they may be placed on the same footing with military officers in military employ in regard to leave, on the ground that the latter enjoy greater privileges than the former, the Government of India is said to have decided that as Covenanted Civil Rules are applicable to military officers in civil employ, the Government would have to make similar concessions to the Covenanted Civil Officers, should it relax the said rules, and that it, therefore, declines to do so.

### WEATHER REPORTS.

VINGORLA, 8th May, 11 A.M.—Weather overcast, wind west, thermometer 87.

CARWAR, 8th May, 10 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind north-east, thermometer 80, barometer 29-94.

MANGALORE, 8th May, 12 noon.—Weather fair, thermometer 86.

CANNANORE, 8th May, 4 P.M.—Weather fair, wind north-east, thermometer 81, barometer 29·980.

### TELEGRAPH LINE REPORT.

KURRACHEE, 8th May, 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Russia, 8th May, 1-10 P.M. Latest dates from Continent of Europe via Russ

## MILITARY AMENITIES.

...warns under correction. In my wandering paper of ...2nd ...ltimo, I made a terrible blunder, and the critics ...ver, properly down upon me. I made a quotation ...hich I thought was from *Digby Grand*, but which is ap... why really taken from *Frank Fairleigh*, a book I never read. My mistake was pointed out to me the ... morning after my letter appeared, by a young lady ...as lately arrived from England, filled with all the ...ledge and accomplishments which boarding schools ...land bestow upon young ladies in return for the ... hundred guineas fond parents offer for a "finished" ...ation. My charming young friend is a "progeny of ...ing" in the way of sea-side literature, and holds with... tiny head a perfect circulating library. This young ...aid to me, when I was calling after divine service—... me, Major Pendennis, what a blunder you com... in yesterday's "Amenities"—it was *Frank Fair...* not *Digby Grand*, who told the story of the Bible ... flannel waistcoats. What a dear stupid old hun... you must be to have forgotten. I almost felt in... to pray for you in Church." I acknowledged the ...ment of being prayed for, as a helpless old idiot, and ... my fair friend for restraining her friendly devo... and thus giving me a chance to redeem my intellec... character. But I have not yet succeeded in doing so. ...allen hopelessly in her estimation by not having ...*k Fairleigh*, and by my inability to account for ...noted from a work I know nothing about. It was ...strange, and I can't account for it now, except that ... I heard the quotation years ago, and bottled ... the cellar of memory in my brain, and so some good ... Digby Grand's with which it must have got mixed. ...ced to my fair critic, and I do the same to the ... your columns—and to Mr. Frank Fairleigh and to ...y Grand and everybody else who has troubled ...bout my blunder. "Critic," however, says that ...have I misquoted, but that I have put him in a ... as to whether I intended it to be understood, that ...and, or its author, Mr. Whyte Melville, was once ...n in a regiment to which I also belonged once, ... thinks that I surely could not have meant the ...nd "Critic" is right. If his grandfather had told ... "Waverley" once served in the same Yeomanry ... as he did, would he have asked whether *grand pere* meant "Waverley" the hero of the novel, or Sir Walter Scott, the author of it? It is hard to have to explain every step one takes on the rough road of literature, but our critics are inexorable. I wrote the truth—that "Digby Grand," meaning the author—was once a subaltern in a regiment in which I also was once a subaltern. Will this satisfy my critic? If it will, as I hope, have that effect—may I ask why in his letter to me he spells Mr. Frank Smedley's name wrong. This is a very serious matter—and having observed the error I at once rush into true criticism to expose it. This is the real scope of criticism—to find out such faults and blemishes and to display them for the warning of others. If my "critic" will but listen to an ancient apologue, I will pray that he be rewarded by the Jupiter of the *Englishman* in a better manner.

A critic having carefully collated the faults of a certain author, sent the result of his labors as a present to Jupiter. The God, willing to show his appreciation of earthly industry returned a sack of wheat to the critic, with directions to thrash it carefully. Pleased with such celestial condescension, the disciple of the "ungentle craft" thrashed vigorously and well he separated the wheat from the chaff and reported to Jupiter. The God beheld, and applauding the skill and rapidity with which the mortal had done his work gave him, as a reward for his labor—*a present of the chaff*.

May the moral of the story sink deep into hearts of all critics, and confound them!

But to the sinners whom I deserted in my last, in order to have a talk with the saints. That is to say, if the sinners will let me go back after contact with high and noble-minded critics who ignore their presence upon earth. I think it is Heine who tells a story of one who left the sinners, but had still a lingering fondness for them, presenting himself before Saint Peter one morning, and asking admittance behind the celestial gate, merely "to see what the place was like." The saint warned him against the rashness of his act, assuring him that the atmosphere there was quite unsuited to him, but he persisted, and was allowed to enter. He had not been long inside when Peter was disturbed by his loud knocks and calls to get out. His request was complied with, and he at once ran back to his friends the sinners—but they would have none of him—the ban of suspicion was upon him—and they cast him forth. Too good them—too bad for heaven—his last state was worse than his first. I almost fear like treatment, but let me try and appease the saints, by endeavouring to select from the sinners some one who was not hard swearing, hard drinking, or in debt. Such a one was Colonel B——. He came to us from another battalion at the outbreak of the Russian war, and made his first public appearance amongst us one summer morning in Turkey, on church parade. With grave earnest face, mild eyes, and whitened hair, he looked a saint, and I thought him one that day. He seemed warmed with the spirit of devotion, as with closed eyes and clasped hands he repeated aloud and with evident fervor the responses to that beautiful Litany, which sends up the wail of human sins and sorrows to catch the listening ear of Heaven. He was to me a perfect ecclesiastical study, and I could not help thinking—" Well to day we have a good man in our midst." The thought had hardly been born, when the square was suddenly broken by a number of the men rushing over towards a large flock of sheep which some peasants were driving past. What sudden impulse seized the men, or whether it was a preconcerted scheme of plunder, I know not, but in a moment a crowd of ruffians had forsaken the chaplain, and were busy employed in capturing and slaughtering the sheep. B—— seemingly saw or heard nothing, but remained wrapt in devotion—the Chaplain seeing him so, continued the service, and only the officers and sergeants belonging to the plundering companies went after their men to put a stop to their rascality. At the conclusion of the service, B—— having inquired as to the row, ordered the names of the plunderers to be taken down, and parade to fall in again in two hours with these men as prisoners. He then went to the hospital tent, where he joined in the service for the sick. He would go to each bedside and talk good and cheering words to the patient, and display an interest in his sufferings, which touched many a rough heart. So pure and gentle a nature had not been amongst us before, and the "new Colonel" became an idol at once. At the appointed hour, hollow square was formed, and in a voice trembling with emotion our new commander addressed us. He said that "he had purposely put off the parade for two hours, as he could not trust himself to deal with so heinous a crime on the spur of the moment. It had completely taken him aback, and he never was so thunderstruck in his life. He had served in the Peninsula, and saw the plunder of Badajoz. That was disgraceful enough, but it took place when the passions of soldiers had been wrought to a pitch of excitement by bloodshed and victory. For the theft of the sheep he could find no shadow of an excuse. Had it occurred in the days of Picton, the ringleaders would have been hanged upon the spot. Had he himself the power to pass such a sentence now, he felt that he would do so. It was not alone the utter disregard of discipline which the culprits had displayed, in breaking away from parade—that was bad enough and a serious military crime—but the crime was more terrible, committed as it was, when the parade was one assembled for Divine worship, and for asking forgiveness of sins. With prayer for such on their lips, if not in their hearts they had in the face of the Heaven they were appealing to broken one of its great commandments—'Thou shalt not steal!' Those sheep were the property of poor peasants, who had claimed our protection, and the outrage was as cowardly as it was criminal. It pained him to have to speak so to soldiers whom he had expected to find in the highest state of discipline and morality, but he had a duty to perform, from which he would not shrink. An example *must* be made. There would be extra drills for all who had broken from the ranks, and for those who had been caught in the act of plundering a court martial."

Everyone of us who heard the Colonel's address approved of his action—of his moderation, and yet firmness, and I am almost certain that the sheep stealers themselves felt ashamed and abashed. The Colonel evidently knew the way to get at soldiers' hearts—but by bullying and bad language, but by appealing to their better feelings. After parade I was telling what had occurred, and praising the Colonel to my friend Dr. H—— who messed with him. At the conclusion of my remarks H—— burst into a loud laugh. "By Jove," he said," I thought you knew B—— Why, man, he has two of the sheep hanging now in his tent. I was skinning them for him, while he was preaching to you. Come and dine to-night and convince yourself."

It was my turn to be thunderstruck, but I went to dinner. The soup was being removed as I got to the tent, but I saw that it was mutton broth. The dinner was all mutton done in various ways, according to the cunning culinary skill of my the Doctor. B—— ate heart ly, and made himself most agreeable, but no allusion was made by any of us to the great event of the day, though every mouthful of the purloined mutton which B—— took most, I thought, drew some remark or explanation from him. Not a bit of it. B—— finished his hearty repast with the same earnestness he had displayed upon parade, and when we had finished too, he gave a gentle knock upon the table as a hint for silence, and then closing his eyes and clasping his hands, as he had done in the morning's devotions, he calm ly uttered these words—

*For what we have received, may the Lord make us truly thankful.*

I bent my head over my plate, and said Amen to that grace after dinner.

I hope that this specimen of "a noble and right-minded man" will satisfy my friendly critic Long Ago.

—*Englishman*. PENDENNIS, Major.

## COLABA OBSERVATORY.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS made at the Government Observatory, Colaba, Latitude 18° 53' 49" N., long. 4h. 51m. 26s. E. Height of Barometer above the Sea = 37 feet.

Mean daily values derived from hourly observations on

9th May.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah | 29.769 | in. |
| Temperature of the Air | 87.2 | " |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer | 78.9 | " |
| Dew Point | 76.4 | " |
| Relative Humidity of Air | 79.0 | " |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8) | 3.5 | " |
| Maximum temperature of air (read off 9½ A.M.) | 92.1 | " |
| on following day | 92.1 | " |
| Minimum do. do. | 82.8 | " |
| Mean Direction of Wind | W.S.W., N.E., W., W.N.W., W. | |
| Total number of Miles | | 428 |

## CALCUTTA HIGH COURT, ORIGINAL SIDE.

THURSDAY, 4TH MAY 1871.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice PHEAR.)

IN THE MATTER OF AMEER KHAN AND OTHERS.

MR. JUSTICE PHEAR—I desire, Mr. Advocate General, and Mr. Ingram, as you are both present in Court, to make an announcement in the matter of the rule in the case of Ameer Khan.

When Mr. Advocate General, on the last occasion, applied for the postponement of the rule, he stated that he intended to urge very strongly against the rule, that the Court had not power to transfer from a Mofussil Court to itself a criminal case for trial. The point thus raised is manifestly one of the gravest importance, and such as ought not, I think, to be determined by the decision of a single judge; and yet it seems to me more than doubtful, to say the least of it, whether under the terms of the Charter there would be in this matter an appeal, as of right, from the decision of a single judge to the Court. Under these circumstances I felt very anxious to be relieved of some portion of the responsibility, which would attach to me in determining this question alone, and I, therefore, requested the Chief Justice to give me the assistance of other judges, if I could have it without inconvenience to the general business of the Court. Also in this case the Government, in its capacity of prosecutor for reasons which are not patent to me (fortunately there is no need that I should enquire into them), and in a manner which, I venture to say, was certainly irregular, has endeavoured, with considerable pertinacity, to set up the authority of one division bench of this Court against, and to the exclusion of, another bench. I am quite sure that there is no Judge of the Court, who may be sitting on this bench to-day, and on another bench to-morrow, who would wish to travel beyond, in the particular bench where he may be sitting, the routine of work, which properly belongs to it, and I think it would be a deplorable thing in this case, supposing that the High Court has the power to make an order transferring this case, that the order whichever way directed should be made in such a way as afterwards to leave it open to question, either by the prosecutor or the prisoners whether it was passed by the right judges. Now, no one has, I believe, suggested that it would not be within the province of the division bench, which takes civil and criminal business from the district of Patna to dispose properly of this application, and when I learned the course which the prosecutor was taking in this case, I thought it right to signify my willingness to direct that the rule should be returned to that particular bench, instead of before myself. The Chief Justice has met both these points of difficulty by requesting the two judges who, at present constitute that particular division bench, to sit with me on the hearing of the rule on Monday next, at the same time appointing me to be a member of that bench. Accordingly I may say that the rule will be heard on Monday next by the fourth division bench, constituted of Mr. Justice Macpherson, Mr. Justice Mookerjee, and myself.

## SCHAMYL.

(*Daily Telegraph*, April 10.)

NEWS comes from Constantinople that Schamyl, the Prophet-Prince of Circassia, is dead. The old chief has passed away in a stormy political period, like those among which his manhood was spent. For many years his name has scarcely been pronounced; he has been well-nigh forgotten, except when some Imperial festival at Moscow—such as the marriage of the Czarovich—brought together the Princes of the Muscovite dominion. Conspicuous among them, on such occasions, was ever the renowned Imam of the Caucasus, a figure in whom no one could fail to recognise a natural leader of men. Even in his old age, the famous prisoner of the Russians was distinguishable for his noble mien, his calm and haughty countenance, and the fire of his glance. Twelve years of captivity could not alter those traits; but Schamyl had outlived his country and himself, and among his own people, scattered as they are now and far away from their native valleys, it will be a surprise that he has lived so long, rather than a sorrow that he should die. There have been times indeed when no Serghian or Tcherkessian warrior would have easily believed that the chief could die at all. That was in the days when he held the valleys against all the power of the Muscovite, and it was almost an article of faith among his mountaineers that neither bullet nor bayonet could kill the wonderful Imam. At the siege of Himry, when De Rosen stormed the place, and slew Casi-Mollam with thousands of his followers, Schamyl was left for dead upon the field; but he reappeared unwounded, and, as the Circassians said and believed, with nothing but two little crimson marks where the balls had sped and passed. Again he was seen to fall when Hamfad was massacred with all his Mourids, but he returned, "as one from the resurrection," to lead the mountain people on once more, in the name of Allah, against the accursed Muscovite. A hundred such stories, passing the bounds of credibility, were current while he was struggling against Russia—his followers fought always like lions, because they believed that his sword was forged from a thunderbolt in heaven, and that angels stood by him alike in field and council. Certain it is that for nearly fifteen years he held at bay all the forces of the great Northern Power. With crafty policy, fierce abrupt attacks he baffled or destroyed the Russian Generals, one after the other. Grabbe, Golowin, and Rosen, with Prince Woronzow himself, were drawn to the fatal banks of the Sanja, and the last, along with 100,000 men, was only saved by the arrival of Freitag and large reinforcements. Of his own family he made nothing by the treaty of Adrianople while Schamyl thus refused his country to them; at last, despairing of beating him in fight, they tried to smoke the "Lion of Caucasus" out of his strongholds. They set fire to hundreds of his oak and valonia woods; but Schamyl broke out through the confusion, and scattered the hunters far and wide. Finally, when Orbelliani's troops caught the Imam's son, they sent him captive to St. Petersburg, and now Schamyl was no longer undaunted. He found himself locked in on all sides with a ring of enemies, who at length took the lion in their toils, and he was borne to the Court of the Emperor.

Since that time, like Abd-el-Kader, whose character and history so much resemble Schamyl's, the Circassian Chief has lived in honourable bonds. A sort of modern Jugurtha, his presence and romantic dress have enhanced the glory of Holy Russia, and ornamented the picturesque scenes of Muscovite ceremony. But his patriotism must almost have died out in the old Imam's breast, since there was no longer a country for him to love. A vast number of Circassians, when their beloved Chief was made prisoner by the Giaour, fled across the Gulf of Colchis to Batoum, and Trebizonde, and such as did not perish of famine were relieved and housed by the Turks. Afterwards, when the Grand Duke Michael made an end of the war, he cleared out the remaining inhabitants, and in Schamyl's sense there remained no Circassia. Why should he not be resigned? He was a Sufi, and must have often quoted to himself that line of our Persian poet, "The sum of our transactions in this world is but little. Bring me the wine-cup of devotion, for the grapes of earth are sour." The Circassians believed that Schamyl was one of those choice beings who appear every hundred years and keep unbroken the influence of Allah among men. Whether the valorous and enthusiastic chieftain took the same view of his mission we do not know, but he was, as has been said, a Sufi; and, according to that mystical form of doctrine from Mohammedanism, all lofty souls may pass through the "four stages" to complete union with the Creator. The first stage of Sufeyism is *Nasooth*, during which, as a matter of discipline rather than necessity, the aspirant observes all the rites and duties of Holy Writ—thereby aiding the wise to govern the vulgar." The second stage is *Thurrakuth*, and herein the illuminated spirit abandons forms and ceremonies, and depends upon the workings of his own nature. Direct inspiration from the Most High leads by-and-bye to the third grade, that of *Aaruf*, when the votary is at once raised above all the trammels of earth, and needs lower spheres; and it only remains for some serene and happy heart to attain the *Hakkikuth*, or "Acquisition of Eternal Truth," when he is absolutely united and identified with Allah, and, albeit living upon the earth, is really resident in the calm and the felicity of Divine existence.

Schamyl, it seems, at the very least, to have got a long way towards the stage of *Aaruf*; for he fretted no more under his captivity, after the first few years, and was in excellent relations with his conquerors and Christian nations generally. As early as 1861, he wrote an admirable letter to Abd-el-Kader, congratulating the Algerian Emir upon his conduct towards the "Nazarenes" during the massacres at Damascus, and in many other ways he showed that he had been a patriot, but no fanatic. Possibly, in the stage of *Aaruf*, even a Sufi and a good Mussulman would be able to perceive that it was no great loss to the world to have the Caucasus cleared of Circassians. For ever there was a breed of lameless robbers and turbulent brawling nomads, it was this people. They were always fighting among themselves, before the Russians turned their quarrels into a patriotic *Jehad* by invasion; and, albeit a most picturesque race, few could eclipse them for dirt and evil customs. Their blood-feuds were more savage and remorseless than given this population the dower of beauty. To this day, the "milk and roses" of Anacreon may be seen mixed on many a Circassian countenance; and the eyes of the daughters of Kabardia are "even as the eyes of the roe in the season of love." For the shameful permission the Tcherkessi savage got his purses of gold, and the *physique* of the high-class Turkish families was wonderfully maintained by the importation; yet, without having reached either *Hakkikuth* or even *Aaruf*, it is natural to be contended that, at least in that region, the vile commerce is doomed. Schamyl's land, be it remembered, was the land of the beautiful Medea and the Golden Fleece, and upon his mountain-bas, reached by Greek fable, Prometheus was chained; but, quoting the Sufeyite Hafiz once more, "the earth is a house which often changes," and there is little reason to regret the fate of Circassia. As for Schamyl, its hero chief, he has departed full of years and honours. The Russians were proud of him, and duly respectful to his fallen greatness; so that the old lion, who had torn them so often in the Hunt of War, lived and has died among his conquerors in comfort and peace.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—No breakfast table is complete without this delicious beverage.—The "Globe" says—"Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their preparations of Cocoa, but we believe that thorough success had been achieved until Messrs. Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of 'Maravilla' Cocoa. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For homœopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." We should like to know whether any thorough success had been achieved until Messrs. Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of 'Maravilla' Cocoa. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others For homœopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." Will not Messrs. Taylor Brothers discover the extraordinary qualities of 'Maravilla' Cocoa. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others For homœopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." Will not Messrs. Taylor Brothers' Original Homœopathic Cocoa, and Soluble Chocolate. Steam Mills—Meick Lane, London. Depot Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

## SIR ALEXANDER GRANT ON THE DARWINIAN THEORY.

THE first session of the University Philosophical Society was brought to a close on Wednesday night, April 5, by an address from Principal Sir Alexander Grant, delivered to the members in the Humanity Class-room. Professor Fraser presided.

The Principal, in the course of his address, said Mr. Darwin, in his present work, boldly applies his doctrine of evolution to the human species, and maintains that man, so far from having been created in the image of his Maker, "bears in his bodily frame the indelible stamp of his lowly origin." He adduces many arguments for the belief that "man is descended from a hairy quadruped, furnished with tail and pointed ears, probably arboreal in its habits, and an inhabitant of the old world." He concludes that "man is the co-descendant with other mammals of a common progenitor," and this genealogy he traces back by saying that "in the dim obscurity of the past we can see that the early progenitor of all the vertebrata must have been an aquatic animal provided with branchiæ, with the two sexes united in the same individual, and with the most important organs of the body (such as the brain and heart) imperfectly developed." Mr. Darwin is conscious that this theory will be distasteful to many; but after offering some consolations, he very properly adds that it is not a question of liking or disliking—of hopes or fears—but of the truth as far as we can discover it. The question simply must be—Are the arguments sound, and the conclusion drawn from them inevitable? And this is the spirit in which your society should look at the Darwinian hypothesis of the descent of man. There is no occasion for any flutter or nervousness on the subject. Mr. Darwin, even if he establishes his theory, will not quite turn the world upside down. The history of mankind, from Moses and Homer and Buddha, to the present moment, remain exactly as it was. Within that period, at all events, man remains "a creature of large discourse, looking before and after." The great thoughts of poets and philosophers remain for us. The works of art and beauty remain. Man's godlike dominion over nature goes on expanding. Music, and our feelings of delight in the fair natural creation, remain. The actual sense of our own capacities is unaltered. The mysterious law of duty is still in our hearts, and the feeling of relationship between the individual soul and God need not be abolished. There is nothing atheistical in Mr. Darwin's work; on the contrary, it might be described as a system of Natural Theology founded on a new basis. And I find that we have the authority of Professor Fraser for saying that the pious philosophy of Bishop Berkley is not incompatible with the belief that "human and other animal life may have been developed from inorganic conditions, if physical evidence can be found to prove this law of development." Now, the sufficiency of the physical evidence adduced by Mr. Darwin is a question with which your Society can hardly deal; and I feel inclined to say to Mr. Darwin what Socrates said to his disciples—"You may do with my body what you please, provided you do not imagine it to be me." But Mr. Darwin's book contains also a theory of the origin of the human mind, and that is a part of the subject which certainly falls within the province of your Society to consider. Mr. Darwin's theory is that the human mind, with all its capacities and characteristics, is the result of the development, without a break, of the dim sensations of a mollusc. In this, then, there is a psychological hypothesis implied—namely, that all intelligence is absolutely homogeneous, and that there is no difference in kind but only in degree between the functions of the reason in contemplating necessary truth and those of the most elementary sense perception. Such a hypothesis cannot be safely maintained by natural science, unless philosophy proper, to whose department it belongs, will give her sanction to it. It is true that the different schools of philosophy are not agreed upon the point. The extreme sensationalist school would probably make no objection to this part of the Darwinian theory. But all those who maintain that there is a difference in kind between the higher mental faculties and the lower will be justified in recording a protest against a theory which, by reducing them to a common origin, makes them homogeneous. Mr. Darwin, in support of his views, lays great stress on the wonderful intelligence exhibited by the ant tribes, and on the acts of reasoning performed by dogs and other animals. But in all this there is nothing new. Mr. Darwin acknowledges the vast superiority of the mental faculties in man over those of any other creature; but he bids us consider what differences exist in this respect between species or families of the lower animals—for instance, what a wonderful difference of intelligence there is between the grain insect and the ant, though these creatures are in many respects closely related to one another. The general conclusion, however, remains, whether the differences between the mental powers and characteristics of different animals are mere differences of degree, while those between man and the inferior creatures are differences of kind. All other animals but man seem to be under a strict limit, which they cannot pass; their faculties, however acute and wonderful, are restricted in their direction to the finding means of bodily preservation and bodily enjoyment. There is in some animals a sort of "false dawn" or glimmering precursor of the light of reason; but all these tendencies in the lower animals are stopped dead, as it were, by the want of the faculty of apprehending universals. The question for philosophy accordingly is, whether reason is the effect or the cause of the difference in the past history of man and the other creatures. Mr. Darwin would say that it is the effect, and this point philosophy may very fairly discuss with him. Philosophy may well demur to Mr. Darwin's account of what he considers the decisive step towards the formation of reason in man. He says:—"A great stride in the development of the intellect will have followed as soon as, through a previous considerable advance, the half-art and half-instinct of language came into use; for the continued use of language will have re-acted on the brain and produced an inherited effect, and this again will have reacted on the improvement of language." In other parts of his work Darwin admits, or rather claims as an argument in favour of his own theory, that many of the lower animals have a language by which they communicate to each other such ideas as they care to express. And we may ask then why if their case language, constantly passed through it, has not reacted on their brains, and produced an inherited effect, which again has re-acted on the improvement of their language? The answer to this is obvious. The animal had an impulse to express only certain ideas. The expression for those ideas was attained by its species long ago, and there is no impulse to go beyond. The beast or bird has signs or sounds to express warning, encouragement, call, wooing, love, joy, anger, defiance, fear, and perhaps a few more simple emotions or ideas. Its brain is large enough or refined enough for the entertainment of these ideas in associations with certain signs or sounds, but has no development further, because language is not the cause but the expression and effect of the mental powers. Mr. Darwin passes lightly over the philosophical difficulties which arise in his way, and he somewhat loosely accounts for the development of the higher reason by saying that "the higher intellectual powers of man, such as those of ratiocination, abstraction, self-consciousness, &c., will have followed from the continued improvement of other mental faculties; but without considerable culture of the mind, both in the race and in the individual, it is doubtful whether these high powers would be exercised and thus fully attained." Rather, we might say, it is doubtful whether such high powers would ever have been acquired by the mere exercise of the lower faculties. It is very difficult to see how by the "struggle for existence," which is the only motive power that Mr. Darwin seems to allow us, the higher intellectual powers of ratiocination, abstraction, and self-consciousness can ever have been called into action. We can conceive how, according to the Darwinian hypothesis, man might have become more crafty than the fox, more constructive than the beaver, more organised in society than the ant or the bee; but how he can have got the impulse, when he once made his position on the earth secure among the other animals, to follow out abstract ideas, and to go working on and on, while all other creatures rested content with the sphere which they had made for themselves—this is indeed hard to understand. When we look closely into Mr. Darwin's theory of the origin and development of the human mind, it seems evident that he holds the opinion that when man had once begun to outvie other creatures, and cope with the difficulties of life by means of craft, cleverness, and intelligence, his brain grew, and new mental powers above his immediate needs were unconsciously developed in him, and that these new powers became the cause of all that is most distinctive in man. But if Mr. Darwin so thinks, he comes round very nearly to the orthodox view by conceding the existence of high mental powers in man antecedent to their exercise. He only gives a physical account of such powers by attributing them to the quasi-spontaneous growth of the gray matter of the brain. He does not enter upon the philosophical question whether the brain is the cause or only the condition of the highest mental functions, nor does he give any reason to account for the fact that a similar brain-growth does not appear to have taken place in any other of the numerous animal species of the earth, though so many of them have for countless ages exercised intelligence and cleverness in their respective struggles for existence. One point that emerges from the various observations of Mr. Darwin is worthy of notice—namely, that he finds all the essentially human faculties to be existent, though latent, in savages, independent of long hereditary exercise, which in other parts of his theory he considers necessary for the creation and development of the human faculties. Thus he says, "the Fuegians rank amongst the lowest barbarians, but I was continually struck with surprise how closely the three natives on board on H.M.S. Beagle, who had lived some years in England and could talk a little English, resembled us in disposition and in most of our mental faculties." This candid admission surely furnishes a strong argument to the opponents of the evolution theory as applied to the intellect of men, for it points to the conclusion that man, however degraded in habits, is always man, and that he has the higher faculties, at all events, latent in his soul. It points to the conclusion that the human species is essentially one, and that it is strongly differentiated by the prime quality, reason, from all other species which we know.

The characteristics of savages are made great use of by the evolutionists. Philosophers in support of their theory, and Mr. Darwin assumes it as absolutely certain that we are at all events descended from savages, and offers this as a sort of consolation to those who may not like his ultimate conclusions, that it surely would not be more degrading to trace one's descent to a race of monkeys than to some disgusting savage tribe. But the argument from the characteristics of savages may be turned the other way. On the one hand we have seen that the savage is not a link between the brutes and man, but is definitely man. The savage does not afford any ground for believing that the human species is gradually shaded off into other species, and he does not in this respect give any support to the Darwinian hypothesis. On the other hand, the extremely unprogressive character of savage society is an obstacle to believing that the best civilisation of the world, that of the Aryan and Semitic races, can ever have taken its start from such a society in the primeval ages. In the savage races of the present day we seem to find the human faculties, not in their fresh virgin state, tending to develop into something better, but arrested and benumbed by long acquiescence in grovelling habits. Therefore I think that we are justified in regarding these races as the swamp and back-waters of the stream of noble humanity, and not as the representatives of the fountain-head from which it has been derived. Discarding all analogies drawn from savage races as at present existing, I think that philosophy would be justified in conceiving of our ancestors as possessing the human faculties which savages now exhibit, and in addition to them an inward impulse which led to the evolution of civilisation. No mere exigencies of life or struggle for existence can have given rise to the high thoughts which led to poetry and science. Had our ancestors once been savages, savages they would have remained But in the fairest regions of the earth, in the most favourable circumstances for leisure and consequent refinement, having rich untried faculties, and an inward impulse to exercise these faculties, they took the start which has brought us into the complex, ever-changing, historical scheme of civilisation, outside which the savage now dwells, unconscious of its existence or meaning. The difficulty of believing that all this scheme, with all the varied products of its successive phases, such as the Bible, Homer, Sophocles, Greek art and philosophy, Roman law, Christian morality, Shakspeare, and modern physical science, can have been started and carried on even in its beginning by savages, such as we now know them, forms a great obstacle to accepting the Darwinian hypothesis. The thought seems forced upon us that there have been elements in the history of the world of which this theory takes no account. We feel inclined to say to Mr. Darwin, "There are more things in heaven and earth than are dreamt of in your philosophy," and with some such remark I would take leave of these speculations, which are highly interesting and valuable from the facts by which their author endeavours to support them, and which, whether ultimately accepted or not, are certain to be thoroughly sifted; and so, to give a impulse to metaphysical, as well as physical inquiry, I would now beg to direct your particular attention to the two other books which I mentioned as appearing almost contemporaneously with Mr. Darwin's work, and which both afford, as it were, counterbalance to it in the world of thought. They are both reproductions of the thought of the past, one of thoughts more than a century, the other of thoughts more than twenty centuries old. But in philosophy the new does not necessarily supersede the old, and even in Mr. Darwin's theories it would be easy to show that there is very little that is absolutely new; the facts are the facts of Darwin, but the theory is essentially the theory of Epicurus, with the atheism removed.

A cordial vote of thanks was accorded to the learned Principal.—*Weekly Scotsman*.

## THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY AND THE PURCHAS CASE.

THE following communication has been addressed by the Archbishop of Canterbury to the Right Rev. Bishop M'Dougall, Bishop Abraham, the Very Revs. the Deans of Chichester, Durham, York, St. Asaph, the Venerable Archdeacons Churton, Denison, Pott, Ffoulkes, the Rev. Dr. Pusey, the Revs. Canon Gregory, Liddon, Bright, Woodard, Evans, and others, whose names have been published as approving a Remonstrance to be presented to the Archbishops and Bishops of the Church of England on the subject of the case of "Hebbert v. Purchas:"

Dear Brethren,—My attention has been called to a paper to which your names are appended, purporting to contain a solemn remonstrance against the decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in the case of "Hebbert v. Purchas." The uncertainty of my direction during my journey home from this place to England may make it difficult for me to send an answer to your address so soon as I could wish after its presentation. Meanwhile, the gravity of the consequences involved in its publication seems to me to call for an immediate expression of opinion on my part respecting its contents. I have perceived that an application has been made by petition to her Majesty in Council for the rehearing of this case. The presentation of such a petition, if fitting grounds for a rehearing can be alleged, seems to me perfectly constitutional, and of course it may turn out after all that the lately delivered recommendation of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council to her Majesty may not prove to be the final judgment of the Court of Appeal. But in the document to which your names are appended this recommendation is treated as the judgment of the highest Court; and I feel myself constrained to make some remarks upon your remonstrance, viewed in this aspect, lest serious misapprehensions should get abroad as to the duty of the clergy in reference to the decisions of our Courts.

I trust you will allow me to remark that I have some difficulty in clearly understanding the exact meaning of this paper, though, perhaps, the ambiguity of which I feel disposed to complain is inseparable from the nature of a document intended to embrace so great a variety of signatures of earnest-minded men as I find attached to it.

I confess the circulation and publication of a remonstrance against a decision of any of our highest Courts of Appeal seems to me both unusual and inconvenient. Those who are dissatisfied with any of our laws, ecclesiastical or civil, as explained by our highest tribunals, have a perfect right to use every legitimate means, by petition or otherwise, to obtain an alteration of them; or again, if they consider the Court of Appeal to be improperly formed, it is a perfectly right course to apply to the Legislature for an alteration of the nature of the Court. But the publication of a remonstrance against the decision of the legally-appointed judges in any particular case, seems to me scarcely the right way of attaining either of these objects. Indeed the present remonstrance might, at first sight, appear to imply an accusation against Lord Chancellor Hatherly, the Archbishop of York, the Bishop of London, and Lord Chelmsford, of either being ignorant of the law, which they are called upon to interpret, or of having perverted its interpretation for an unrighteous party purpose.

I feel confident, dear Brethren, that you intended no such accusation. But as little can I suppose that you wish to encourage the principle that the Judges of our supreme Courts of Appeal are bound, not to interpret the law according to their consciences, but rather, in delivering their judgments, to accommodate its provisions to the changeable rule of what may seem to be immediately expedient.

Again, I feel myself at a loss quite to understand the request which, upon the supposition, as I apprehend your remonstrance, that final judgment has been delivered, you make to the Bishops, "that they should abstain from acting upon this decision," being certain that you do not so estimate the Bishop's office as to consider it superior to the law; and that you will at once acknowledge with me that the chief pastors of our Church are of all men the very last who ought to be requested to set to this nation the example of refusing obedience to the highest tribunals. Such obedience I feel sure you consider to be the duty of all good citizens, and to be especially incumbent on all Ministers of Christ, not only in our own Church, but among Nonconformists. And here I will remark, that Roman Catholics and all bodies of Dissenters are liable to be continually called upon, like ourselves, to submit the terms of their contracts in matters most intimately affecting their doctrine and discipline to the decision of the courts of law. This is an obligation from which no section of the community can escape under a well-ordered Government; and in the records of our courts we have continually recurring instances of such decisions affecting the principal religious bodies in the kingdom.

I believe, however, that the real object of your remonstrance, notwithstanding what I trust you will excuse me for calling the ambiguity of its wording, is merely this: you are anxious lest the late decision should lead to a rigorous investigation into the exact mode in which the rubrics, which are the subject of that judgment, are complied with in every parish in England. You therefore fear lest the liberty of the clergy may be unduly interfered with, and you deprecate the evil which might arise from the sudden introduction in many parishes of changes which those whom you believe have given no offence, and which have been adopted under the conscientious conviction that they were not irreconcilable with the law. I will not, therefore, hesitate to remind you that the whole practice of the Episcopate of England in the administration of its duties is averse to anything like tyrannical interference with individual liberty. We have long learned by experience that we can trust our clergy; and, except when complaints are made against their mode of performing divine service, our rule is to leave them to act according to their own consciences under direction of the rubrics.

I have already intimated to others that what I conceive this judgment has done is, to state the law in reference to the illegality of the so-called sacrificial vestments, and in reference to the position of the officiating minister at the celebration of the Holy Communion. The rubrics, interpreted by the Supreme Court, form the lawful rule of divine service, to which the clergy are bound to yield a loyal obedience, and of which they are bound to observe every particular when required by authority. But certainly, as a matter of fact, not all the clergy are expected by their parishioners, or required by their Bishops, rigidly to observe every point in the rubrics at all times and under all circumstances.

No doubt in such matters the clergy will be ready to listen to the paternal advice of their Bishops, which, I feel sure, will always be given with full consideration of the particular circumstances of our parishes, and of the delicacy and difficulty of introducing changes from the old usage. Still, in all points where the law is clear, the chief officers of the Church must of course be prepared to enforce its observance in cases which are brought before them in a legal way.

Suffer me, dear Brethren, in conclusion to beg you not to be disquieted by any strifes respecting matters affecting the vestments or posture of the clergy. Such things cannot touch your teaching of the Gospel of Christ, or affect the validity of His Sacraments. In days when every effort is required to resist ungodliness and infidelity, all our zeal and energy ought to be directed to the promotion of real religion amongst our people.

Earnestly praying that you and all your brethren of our National Church may heartily unite with one mind in the furtherance of this great object, I am, your faithful brother and servant, A. C. CANTUAR.

Chateau Elecore, Camues, April 6, 1871.

A FRIEND of mine has received a letter from a country parson, in which the latter says that an old woman in his parish told him the small-pox was all over London; that every doctor had to go about with a town-regulation medicine and still reaping the benefit of a most vigorous trade.

## AN EASY WAY OF GAINING A COMFORTABLE LIVING.

"How can a person without capital, education, or special ability earn a comfortable income and spend a pleasant life? The problem is one which a good many folks in London are at this moment trying to solve. It has even been made a subject of study by the speculators who offer to furnish—on receipt of five shillings in postage stamps—the clue to an easy means of gaining an honourable and independent livelihood; but this, it generally turns out, is merely some suggestion about the selling of boiled potatoes. It remains an undoubted fact that a moderate amount of ingenuity can find an easy and veritable key to the puzzle. An amusing story has just been published of an elderly gentleman, who, living near Nottingham, being unmarried, and enjoying the reputation of being rich, recently made his will. He bequeathed various sums to friends and relatives; but his attentions were chiefly directed to public charities. He gave £10,000 to the General Hospital, and a similar sum to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. These provisions in his will gradually became known; and nothing could exceed the attention paid *him* by all manner of people who wished to anticipate those expressions of gratitude which were the natural reward of such generosity. Presents were showered upon him. He was compelled to make long visits to his numerous acquaint

## THE RIGHTS OF AUTHORS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ATHENÆUM."

44, Clifton Road, East, St. John's Wood.

SIR,—Will you kindly allow me, as a warning to young and confiding authors, to expose a publisher's pitfall into which the unsuspecting may innocently tumble?

Many years ago, at the request of the principal editor of Messrs. Cassell, Petter and Galpin, of Ludgate Hill, I contributed several poems to a drawing-room volume *de luxe*, called "Idyllic Pictures," and, in signing the receipt for my money, I foolishly signed away the copyright of my little poems. I was assured that all authors did the same, and that if ever I wished to republish, I should obtain the consent of "the firm" without any difficulty. I naturally imagined that I should be protected from injury as well as loss. In point of fact, I trusted to the good faith of Messrs. Cassell, and their editorial representative.

Since last Christmas I have been much annoyed by taunts, hints, and insinuations to the effect that I have turned my pen to account in the service of cheap hatters, linendrapers, and the purveyors of food for cattle. A friend in London expressed his surprise that I was the bard of an Oxford Street hatter; a relation in the country was astonished that I wrote verses for Mr. Thorley of cattle-food renown. I begged for explanations, and I duly received some vulgar little almanacks, in which appear some of the verses I wrote for the drawing-room book, signed with my name, and unaccompanied by any hint that they are extracts and not original compositions. It appears that the Ludgate Hill publishing firm compiles this almanack annually out of their old stock of poems and pictures, and sells it to any tradesman who chooses to buy it in order to puff his goods. The almanack was dropped into my London friend's post-box as coming from the Oxford Street hatter, and came into my agricultural friend's possession as the production of Mr. Thorley.

Now, it is a very serious thing if publishers are to make use of copyrights in this reckless and unworthy fashion. I am quite aware that the copyrights belong legally to Messrs. Cassell, but I am injured by the suggestion that I write for cheap advertising almanacks; and if this is to go on, I am not aware how I am to prevent an association of my work with quack doctors and the transmitters of immoral circulars with which every householder is pestered. I hope it will not be long before this point of copyright law is decided.

CLEMENT W. SCOTT.

## OCCASIONAL NOTES.

FROM THE "PALL MALL BUDGET" OF APRIL 14.

### THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

The well-known Russian military writer, General Fadieyeff, sharply criticizes, in a long article in the *Exchange Gazette* of St. Petersburg, the present military organization of the Russian army and the reforms which the Government proposes to introduce in it. One of the most important faults of the army is, he says, the want of discipline, and this fault will certainly not be removed by making every man liable to military service. "An army penetrated by political ideas is unmanageable for making war, apt to make insurrections in the name of liberty, and must ultimately degenerate into a praetorian band like that of ancient Rome, selling itself to the highest bidder." Although, the general proceeds, the army is inferior both in discipline and administration (the latter, like our control system, has been altered after the model of the French Intendance) to what it was in 1862, it costs nearly twice as much as it then did; the military budget of that year, when a larger number of troops was at the disposal of the Government than now, was only 90,000,000 roubles, while for the present year it is 150,000,000. Even with the reserves which it is proposed to establish the disposable Russian army in time of war will be smaller than the Prussian. During the Crimean war the Baltic provinces alone had to be kept in order by 200,000 regular troops, and just as many would be required in case of war now, although the effective strength of the regular army has been reduced. At the beginning of the Franco-German war the French had three times as many Chassepôts as soldiers; in Russia there are barely enough rifles for the war establishment, and there is no prospect of obtaining a surplus store. Instead of the twelve gunpowder factories which existed in 1862 there are now only three, and the store of provisions and ammunition which was regularly kept up under Paskievitch has been consumed long ago, and not since replaced. If, in addition to this, adds the general, we consider that Russia now has only 850 battalions of infantry, 280 squadrons of cavalry, 186 batteries of artillery, and 1,400 field guns against the 962 battalions, 422 squadrons, 24 batteries, and 1,536 field guns which she possessed in 1862, it will be evident that she is far less prepared for war now than she was ten years ago, although the aspect of Continental affairs is far more threatening. In conclusion, he observes that the views expressed in his article are not his own only but also those of many experienced commanders and forty generals. He here probably alludes to the influential military party led by General Prince Bariatinsky, the conqueror of Schamyl, who has for some time held aloof from active service owing to his dissatisfaction at the changes introduced in the Russian military organization by General Miliutyn, the Minister for War.

### INSANITY AND CRIMINALITY.

There are few questions more difficult to deal with than the proper course to pursue with regard to criminal lunatics who have apparently recovered from the disease under the influence of which they committed the acts which have led to their detention. The managers appointed under the Prisons (Scotland) Administration Act, in their thirty-second report, just issued, make some observations on this point with regard to criminal lunatics in that country which are well worth attention. They state that in a considerable proportion of the instances where persons indicted for crimes are placed at her Majesty's disposal on the ground of lunacy there is a complete recovery from the disease; but it is liable to recur. In the majority of cases it follows on excessive drinking. Kept absolutely sober with vigilant medical supervision, suitable diet, and regular habits, the person who has committed murder is rendered to a reasonable degree safe. But if he is at large, he will probably take to drinking again, with all its dangerous results. And even in cases where a relapse is not thus fostered, there is a risk of its happening. It has been put to one high medical authority after another whether a person who, in a fit of insanity, has killed a fellow-creature, is more liable to be a candidate to repeat the act than any one who has never been under the influence of insanity. The answer invariably was that in one class of cases only could a negative answer be given—in the case of women who had committed violence under the influence of puerperal mania, and had lived beyond the age of childbearing. Under the existing law in Scotland all criminal lunatics who have recovered must either be detained in the general prison or be left at large. When they fall on the parish, as many of them would, they cannot be put in an asylum or otherwise dealt with like lunatics, because they are not medically certified to be insane. Thus a person who has committed murder under an attack of acute insanity, and is liable to the recurrence of such an attack, with its consequences, would merely be under the imperfect supervision held over the ordinary helpless and harmless inmates of a poor house. On the other hand the managers state that it is not favourable to the preservation of the mental health of these persons that those who have recovered their reason should be placed in continual association with absolute lunatics. They often under such circumstances become troublesome with discontent and dangerous by plotting. Those who are insane do not combine because one will not trust the other, but the men who have recovered for a time their reason do combine together and are sometimes an object of much anxiety to their custodians. A bill now in the hands of the Lord Advocate contains a clause for the conditional removal of inmates of the lunatic department in the general prison. This clause affords an opportunity for putting such persons into the charge of relations or other persons prepared to look after them, but under certain precautionary conditions relating to supervision or otherwise, and with the final condition of liability to removal back to the lunatic department in the general prison if that should be found necessary.

### THE REDUCTION OF HORSE ARTILLERY IN INDIA.

Among the subjects to which Parliament on its reassembling may well turn its attention is the reduction of the force of horse artillery in India. This subject has hitherto received less notice than it deserves. In the House of Lords a few unsatisfactory words have passed about it; in the Commons, we believe, not one word has been said. And yet the reduction of our comparatively small Indian horse artillery force by thirty guns—in the face, as is generally believed, of remonstrances from the Commander-in-Chief at home and the Commander-in-Chief in India—is a matter which surely call for some explanation. Our well-informed Indian correspondent writes to us as follows:—"Long ere this letter reaches you it will have become public news that five batteries of horse artillery have been withdrawn from service in India for service at home. This reduction of the army in India is the second stroke of a scheme which has long been in agitation. The project was first entertained in 1865 as regards the reduction of the number of batteries in India. Since that time the Government of India has patiently and persistently sought to relieve its budget of the charges on account of what they have considered a superabundance of the artillery arm in India. It is well known how anxiously his Royal Highness (the Duke of Cambridge) has counselled against the folly of destroying in times of peace that which it takes so much to build up. Lord Napier of Magdala has, I believe, warmly advised that no such reduction of the arm should take place. Notwithstanding arguments which, one would think, should have been convincing, the Government of India, with no interest in imperial welfare, has carried the day. Simply they say, we are now at peace; no enemy disturbs our frontiers or threatens internally; we will reduce now, and call upon the mother country when next troubles may arise. Fortunately for England, and fortunately too for India, when next her troubles may commence, the pressure for augmentation at home has saved these valuable five units of artillery force. It is right, however, that it should be generally known that these 30 guns returned into store, make a total of 106 pieces so laid silent since 1865, when the artillery reduction was first talked of. Of these 106 guns, some were manned by native and Eurasian gunners, but many were in the hands of trained English gunners." It appears, therefore, that not only has the artillery force in India been reduced within the last six years by over 100 field guns, contrary to the advice of the highest military authorities, but that while we are flattering ourselves that we have increased our force of horse artillery at home, we are really only temporarily relieving the Indian exchequer by adding to our home establishments five batteries of horse artillery, which, on troubles arising in India, would be immediately "requisitioned" for service in that country, and which would, therefore, be of no service whatever for home defence. The whole question of this trick, by which 150 field-guns have been added to our home force, is one which it would be well worth the wrath of some member of Parliament to probe to the bottom.

## NORTH SCHLESWIG.

(*Daily News*, April 13.)

THERE has for some time been a rumour current that Prince Bismarck is going to be generous; if, indeed, an act of bare justice can be so styled. He is, report says, going to give back North Schleswig to Denmark, in accordance with the Treaty of Prague. It is four and a half years since that Treaty was signed, and it is therefore time to fulfil its stipulations. More than once the tardiness of the German Chancellor in this matter nearly led to a war. France, wishing to find some excuse for undoing the work done at Sadowa, seriously thought of making the retention of the Danish territory a *casus belli*, and would have done so if Austria, the Power really concerned, inasmuch as she was the Power with whom the Treaty was made, would have taken up the matter. But Austria, disgusted with the Danish imbroglio of 1864, was in no mood to involve herself in another. So for seven years territory legally—by the law of Treaties—Danish, has been in Prussian occupation. Perchance Prince Bismarck, the far-seeing, thought that it would provoke Denmark into joining France, sharing the defeat of France, and so giving him a good excuse for exacting territorial penalties. But the German Generals were too quick for the German Chancellor, presuming him to have had any such intention. When hostilities began Copenhagen was in a ferment. The people would have declared war forthwith. Then came Weissenburg and Worth, and Danish enthusiasm died away. Since then Denmark has been as strictly neutral as England, and it would now seem as if she were to reap the reward of her abstinence. But Prince Bismarck does nothing for nought. The province is restored on the condition that the Kingdom enters the Zollverein. In this way Danish interests will in a great degree become identified with Germany, and so when the time comes for France to take that revenge which she now threatens, and against which the Germans have taken several precautions, she will find the sympathy, perhaps even the fleet, of Denmark arrayed against her.

## THE LEADERS OF THE COMMUNE.

(*Daily Telegraph*, April 14.)

CHIEF among the wonders presented by the wonderful revolt of Paris are the men who have so long had possession of the city, and who have held it in defiance of M. Thiers, the National Assembly, and provincial France. Who are they? Whence did they come? Who knows anything of their past? By whom were they introduced to society? Such are the questions on the lips of puzzled outsiders when they see the heroes of the slums sitting in the Hotel de Ville giving orders as coolly as if they had been born to command, and receiving as instant obedience from a large army as Napoleon III., even in the most glowing days of his power. Respectability, decorum, propriety, and the eternal fitness of things are shocked even by the temporary triumph of the grimy and obscure rascals. And the horror of society is certainly not lessened when it learns from the *Gaulois* and other sources how some at least of the revolutionists have been trained for statesmanship. Bergeret—who was made Commander-in-Chief after Lullier tried to knock down a colleague with a chair in Cabinet Council, and who has now been disgraced for not seeing that the guns of Fort Valérien could kill—followed the honourable trade of a journeyman printer. It would be interesting to learn what kind of "matter" he "set up." Did he refuse to lay a finger on any "copy" that failed to speak of Napoleon III. as "the man of December," or to call him a breaker of oaths, a murderer, an enemy of mankind, and a bad writer? Did he deal only in sedition and Socialism? Did he tamper with the manuscripts of orthodox haters of revolution after the fashion of that English printer who, in the reign of James VI., wilfully omitted a "not" from an important clause of the decalogue, and thus sent forth a few copies of the Scriptures to corrupt the morals of the King's liege? It is impossible, at least, that Bergeret could have been a mere ordinary dull, correct, conscientious, unknavish compositor. We shall see strange revelations of typographical depravity when some member of the National Assembly shall move that notes of the man's past career be laid on the table of the House. The next Minister on our list is Varlin. His Excellency was once a book-binder; but, according to the *Gaulois*, he displayed a genius for finance by "meddling in a remarkable way with the funds of his benefit society," and so he has been made Chancellor of the Exchequer. We must hear more of M. Varlin. How much did he—well, "convey"? And why did he betake himself to "conveyancing"? Was it to get funds for the sacred cause of Revolution? Or was his club like Goldsmith's society of Moral Philosophers, who met twice a week to demolish religion, and who when the poet was first introduced into their august company, were warmly charging another member with the fraudulent neglect to lay down one of the pence or sixpences that were to be spent in punch? Third on the list comes M. Greliier. Once the master of a bathing and washing establishment in the Boulevard de la Villette, he is now Minister of the Interior. M. Greliier is said to be a decent born-and-bred fellow, who much prefers his laundry to his bureau, and his pass employment gives us the right to presume that he believes in the virtue of cold water. He is made the more noticeable because the popular prejudice of Englishmen has loved to picture Frenchmen looking with horror at the bath-tub. The members of the Commune might easily find a worse Secretary for the Home Department than the keeper of a bath-house. Perhaps they anticipate that they shall need a prodigious scrubbing by the time that they have done their grimy work. Were the subject not too grave for pictorial joking, Mr. Tenniel might make a capital cartoon of the Interior, as he has represented a drastic remedy which is full of instruction for all classes in all countries. The known facts indicate that these men, of whose antecedents it is difficult to speak gravely, when we do not hold them up to execration, have planned a general *bouleversement* of the established order of things in Europe whenever they thought an attempt could be made with any chances of success; their chief was a leading instigator of the Fenians in Ireland and in America. Now, the heroes of this international conspiracy against social peace have had their opportunity, and what is the result? The rule of the Commune in Paris is one prolonged and hideous outrage, not only against what men regard with reverence, but against the framework of society. Cluseret and his fellows are not merely seeking to dethrone religion and law, but they have embarked on a course which would given anarchy every chance of permanence. Perhaps nowhere else in Europe could the chances of temporary success have been more strongly in their favour than in Paris, and, while profoundly pitying the hapless victims of the experiment, we must appreciate all the force of the lesson. Our Irish fellow subjects, at least, will understand the blessings of a destiny which has left them under the rule of England, and has transferred the mischievous energies of the quondam Fenian to so congenial a field as revolutionary Paris.

## ENGLAND UNDER THE PALMS.

(*Saturday Review*, April 8.)

IN a colloquial sort of way we talk glibly enough of leaving England, but England is by no means an easy country to leave. It bids us farewell from the cliffs of Dover, it greets us again on the quay of Calais. During the summer, indeed, England is everywhere—fishing in the fiords of Norway, sketching on the Kremlin, shooting brigands in Albania, yachting among the Cyclades, lion-hunting in the Atlas, crowding every steamer on the Rhine, annexing Switzerland, lounging through Italian galleries, idling in the gondolas of Venice. Winter is far from driving England home again; what it really does is to concentrate it in a hundred little Britains along the sunny shores of the South. Little Britains, indeed, exist everywhere. It would be a curious morning's amusement to take a map of Europe, and mark with a dot of red the settlements of English colonies of this holiday sort. A thousand Englands would crop up along the shores of the Channel or in quiet nooks of Normandy, around mouldering Breton castles or along the banks of the Loire, under the shadow of the Maritime Alps or the Pyrenees, beneath the white walls of Algiers or the Pyramids of the Nile. Winter disperses some of these little colonies, while it creates others. The first breath of frost that empties the villas of the Black Forest, and thins the group around the roulette-tables of Baden, restores life and bustle to the towns of the Riviera. Each of them becomes a winter retreat, and the colony of the winter retreat is the usual little Britain, modified by the fact that it is a Britain of invalids. It is a colony of squires with the rheumatism, elderly maidens with delicate throats, worn-out legislators, a German princess or two with a due train of portly and short-sighted chamberlains, girls with the hectic flush of consumption, bronchitic parsons, barristers hurried off circuit by the warning cough. The life of these winter patients is little more than the life of a sanitarium. As the London physician says when he bids them "good bye," "The nearer you can approach to the condition of a vegetable the better for your chances of recovery." All the delicious uncertainties and irregularities that make up the freedom of existence disappear. The day is broken up into a number of little times and seasons. Dinner comes at midday, and is as exact to its moment as the early breakfast or the "heavy tea." Between each meal there are medicines to be taken, inhalations to be gone through, the due hour of rest to be allotted to digestion, the other due hour to exercise. The air of the sick room lingers everywhere about the place; one catches, as it were, the far-off bush of the Campo Santo. Life is reduced to the lowest expression; people exist rather than live. Every one remembers that every one else is an invalid. Voices are soft, conversation is subdued, visits are short. There is a languid, sickly sweetness in the very courtesy of society. Gaiety is simply regarded as a danger. Every hill is a temptation to too long and fatiguing a climb. No sunshine makes "the patient" forget his wraps. No coolness of delicious shade moves him to repose. His whole energy and watchfulness is directed to the avoidance of a chill. Life becomes simply barometrical. An east wind is the subject of public lamentation; the vast mountain range to the north is admired less for its wild grandeur than for the shelter it affords against the terrific mistral. Excitement is a word of dread. Distance itself takes something of the sharpness and vividness of form from the old ones and interests of home. The very letters that reach the winter resort are doctored, and "incidents which might excite" are excluded by the care of correspondents. Mamma only hears of Johnny's measles when Johnny is running about again. The young sea-gazer at Ostend is far too considerate to tell mamma his father, against the doctor's orders, with the mention of his failure in the schools. News comes with all colour strained and filtered out of it through the columns of *Galignani*. The neologian heresy, the debate in Convocation which would have stirred the heart of the squire, are left flat in the shape of a brown and aged *Times*. There are no "evenings out." The first sign of eve is the signal for dispersion homewards, and it is only from the safe shelter of his own room that the winter patient ventures to gaze on the perilous glories of the sunset. The evenings are in fact a dawdle indoors or else it has been a dawdle out—a little music, a little reading of the quiet order, a little chat, a little letter-writing, and early to bed.

It is this calm monotony of day after day at which the world of the winter resort deliberately aims, a life like that of the deities on Epicurus, untouched by the cares and interests of the world without. The very gaiety is of the same subdued and quiet order—drives, donkey-rides, picnics of the small and early type. An air of slow respectability pervades the place; the bulk of the colonists are people well-to-do, who can afford the expense of a winter away from home, and of whom at least seventy-nine in the hundredth element of Boulogne, the half-pay element of Dinan or Avranches, is as rare on the Riviera as the loungers who rejoice in the many-changing toilets of Arcachon or Biarritz. The quiet humdrum tone of the parson best harmonizes with that of the winter resort, and parsons generally abound there. One meets the mild young deacon, fond as all deacons are of reading prayers and playing second fiddle to the chaplain, the Evangelical vicar who stalks into the club with a glance of reproach at the billiard-tables, the shaven young Puseyite with a wonderful hat who goes to mass at the Cathedral instead of to "our beloved," the gentlemanly rector who commences every conversation by assuming that your cousin is a lord and that he knows him, and of course the chaplain himself, who begins service twenty minutes late and innocently opens his sermon with the remark that Christians have in every age been known as a wailing people. But the chaplain is not here, as at other little Britains, the centre of social life; he is superseded by the doctor. The winter resort, in fact, owes its origin to the doctor. The little village or the country town looks with awe upon the man who has discovered for it a future of prosperity, at whose call hosts of rich strangers come flocking from the ends of the earth, at whose bidding villas rise white among the olives, and parades stretch along the shore. "I found it a fishing hamlet," the doctor may say with Augustus, "and I leave it a city." It is amusing to see the awful submission which the city-builder expects in return. The most refractory of patients trembles at the threat of his case being abandoned. The doctor has his theories about situation. You are lymphatic, and are ordered down to the very edge of the sea; you are excitable, and must hurry from your comfortable lodgings to the highest nook among the hills. He has his theories about diet, and you sink obediently to milk and water. His own object of docility and contempt is your London physician. He tears up his rival's prescriptions with contempt, he reverses his treatment. He sighs as you bid him farewell to return to advice which is so likely to prove fatal. The London physician, on the other hand, pronounces the oracle of the winter resort a clever man, but a quack. But a quack soon falls into a ground of criticism when he creates cities and rules hundreds of patients with his nods. It is only in the smaller form of the medical hangers-on who soon gather round him that we venture to censure him. All these little fish ape the big whale in whose waters they disport themselves. Each is on the lookout for a new opinion to discover, each has written his little book, each has his pet theory of diet, his pet opinion as to healthy situations. But where the big man commands patients the little men have to entrap them. It is amusing to note the different ways in which they set about the process of acquiring a practice. One doctor haunts the billiard-table and gets stray jobs from the idlers of the circle. Another haunts the fashionable hotel and makes himself agreeable in the salon. Another devotes himself to botany, and gathers round him an entourage of ladies who need a pleasant guide to the rocks where the first hyacinth is found. Another has a fine voice and enlists in the choir. All of them take their sitting in the chapel, and are being continually summoned out during service at the call of mysterious patients. Piety, indeed, is one of the strings on which the doctor sometimes plays, though it requires a somewhat unscrupulous doctor to play on it. But a hungry man is seldom troubled with scruples, and hunger dogs the doctor of the winter resort. There are moments when it is dangerous to bow to them or to admit them within your doors. A friendly call becomes a professional visit, conversation is insensibly diverted from the state of the weather to the state of your liver, and a prescription is scribbled off at the moment you rise in despair.

But perhaps the truest troubles of little Britain rise from the homely question of lodging and board. The bright little villas that look so tempting beneath the palms are generally uncomfortable, and always dear; and yet they are better than the boarding-house or the hotel. Villa-life is not quite home-life, but it is something very different from the life of the *pension* or the hotel. The most terrible feature of the life *en pension* consists in the inevitable salon. The cold of the evenings is felt the more bitterly from its contrast with the sunshine of the day, and the presence of the solitary fire chains every one to the place of torment. It is possible, of course, to venture on a fire in our bed-room, but the down-rush of smoke soon drives us back to "the charms of society," and even were the smoke wanting, there would be no choice for people with slender purses but that of submitting to the discipline of the salon or of going to bed. Necessity and force chain us, like Prometheus, to the rock of agony, to the old papers, the old glees, the old chat about hotels and the chaplain. The room is a very Babel of languages. The Dutch of the travelled Hollander; the quick rattle of the demonstrative Frenchman; the Italian of the artist, who is discussing the reality of consciousness with a spectacled Professor, and the soft drawl of the genial Italian countess, mingle oddly with the "Yes, dear," and "No, dear," of the British matron. Then, as the groups intermingle, everybody changes his linguistic role—the Hollander tries English on the British matron, and Pater-familias wakes up from his after-dinner nap to try German on the fraülein, while the Italian drops into French, and the Frenchman alone retains with a smile of superiority his own natural tongue. But were the talk wholly in Kamskatchese it could not be flatter or more vapid. Everybody makes the courteous confession that he is bored, excluding every sort of possible interest or amusement. Scenery, hotels, the habitat of this plant or that butterfly, reminiscences of the Pitti or the Vatican, questions about one's love of croquet and the chance of a croquet-ground, exhibitions of sketches by the accomplished spinster, of woolwork by the British mother, discussions on the relative superiority of the different donkeys and donkey-boys of the place, cautious controversy on the merits of the new hymn-book at the chapel, comparisons of the doctors and their fees, occupy the weary hours till nine brings the hoped-for parting. The German Professor dreams of possible gambits over the chess-board. Two wary old maids have seized the card-table and are hard at work on cribbage. The very fire to which one is a slave mocks at one's bondage by dying down into its wood ashes. It is terribly monotonous, and yet there are worse things in a salon than monotony. There is music. Sometimes a resolute few resolve to give their evenings a musical character. The piano which has lain unused for half the year, simpering misses wheedled to the keyboard by simpering and wheezy bachelors, songs of the Claribel type, "pieces" with interminable variations, are foes familiar enough at home, but they take a new life and virulency in the winter retreat. Sometimes the torture piles itself into a glee, and the suffering listener is pressed to "take bass." You have no voice, no acquaintance with music, but "everybody," you are assured, "knows the Clough and the Crow, and no one would be so selfish as to spoil a glee for the want of a bass." You stand up at last with a wild despair, booming occasionally with an eccentric effect and coughing at the more doubtful intervals. Suddenly there is a dead pause, and in the silence every eye is directed to the bass. "It is your lead," whispers the tenor and points to a note absolutely without meaning to you. The pianiste thumps on the keys, despair helps you to a first "boom," and off goes the Clough and the Crow again. You sit down amidst innumerable congratulations, "nobody ever heard the glee go so beautifully before," and with a cold creepiness down the back which no congratulations can get rid of. Music is terrible, but there are worse terrors than that of music. The religious salon is sacred from glees, as it is sacred from the idle chit-chat of the world at large. Over the fire hangs a handbill recommending the observance of the Sabbath, the library is filled with tracts and books of piety, the table is strewn with little cards of "Gospel charades." The master of the hotel is generally a convert and himself a preacher; in the neighbourhood may very often be found one of those pious institutions for kidnapping Italian orphans and turning them out Protestants that make English religion so justly popular along the Riviera. The frequenters of the salon look on it as a little Exeter Hall; the men are for the most part bankers, with huge watch-chains, or parsons with huger white ties. The ladies rustle in stiff silks, and have an air of wealth and prosperity. There are privileges in the way of Sunday worship under the pious convert, and daily privileges in the way of family prayers. The big Bible on the side-table becomes at nine the centre of a group of worshippers. Luckily at hotels of this sort the appointments are generally good. Evangelical piety has allied itself throughout the world with a sense of comfort, and the dulness of the evening is partly atoned for by the excellence of the dinners. Still there are more delightful retreats than the religious salon of a winter resort.

## THE QUEENSFERRY "INTRUSION" CASE.

(*Weekly Scotsman*, April 8.)

THE Presbytery of Linlithgow met on Monday in the parish church of Linlithgow—Mr. Grant, West-Calder, moderator—and resumed consideration of the objections to the settlement of the Rev. Robert Thomson as minister of the parish of Queensferry.

Mr. J. H. A. Macdonald, advocate, addressed the Court in support of the objections. He attended, he said, on behalf of what he might call practically the whole membership of the congregation of Queensferry With one or two exceptions, every person connected with that church objected to the settlement of the reverend gentleman who was the presentee. The history of this case, though short, was somewhat remarkable. The patrons of this congregation were the Town Council of Queensferry, and it was quite well known—indeed, it appeared in the evidence—that the presentation had come not very remote connection with the special circumstances connected with the stipend of the parish. He could not believe that the state of circumstances which existed in Queensferry at the date of the presentation could have resulted in the presentation unless there had been some secret influence of that kind at work. But whether at work or not, the result had been that the gentleman whom the congregation of Queensferry were unanimous in desiring to be their minister, and against whom not one word had been insinuated—except one insinuation which shortly observed notice—namely, that he was too young—this gentleman, whom the whole congregation desired had been rejected, and a gentleman——

Mr. Thomson (the presentee)—Question, question. That is not to the point. ("Order.")

Mr. Macdonald—And a gentleman in reference whom the whole congregation as a body, with one exception, were opposed, had been presented to this church. That was a remarkable state of matters, and in such circumstances the presentation would require the most clear and ample justification. Of the 128 communicants who attended the Parish Church, 116 had objected and appeared to ratify their objections, and of the remainder several had signed the objections, though they had not been able to attend the Presbytery.

Mr. Macdonald then contended that the objections relative to the manner of the presentee's pulpit ministrations were fully borne out by the evidence; and he ventured to say that the scenes which had taken place in the Court during the progress of the case were enough to show that the presentee's manner was "vulgar and offensive, his gesticulations and changes of countenance extremely theatrical, and sometimes even ludicrous; his sentences bad, and his speech sometimes so blustering, hurried, and confused, that it is not possible to follow him." (Laughter.) As regarded the sermons, it was clear that much had been said in the pulpit by Mr. Thomson on those occasions which was not to be found in the printed sermons before the Court. His first remark upon them was this, that in the five sermons there were not less than seventy mistakes in spelling.

Mr. Thomson—They are not mine. I deny them *in toto*. They are perverted. Here's the correct card.

Mr. Macdonald—The sermons also contain words which are not in the language, they contain evidence of the greatest possible carelessness in caligraphy, and they contain misapplications of words which no schoolboy of fifteen ought to be guilty of.

Mr. Thomson—I never did it.

Mr. Macdonald—They contain words applied in a way which shows the writer to be of no literary knowledge whatever.

Mr. Thomson—O, what a humbug! (Laughter.)

Mr. Macdonald—They further display generally an ignorance of Scripture and of general knowledge. The learned counsel gave several instances of the errors he alluded to. As an example of historical accuracy, they were told, he said, that "the Jews and the Romans combined to write the accusation against our Saviour on the Cross."

Mr. Thomson—Did ye never ken that before? ("Order, order.")

Mr. Macdonald ventured to say that those objections were proved by the speeches of the reverend gentleman. One of the presentee's own witnesses said that many things were uttered in the pulpit at a consistorial election which were to be regretted, and which should not be remembered afterwards. That was very true; but it was a different case when they were not regretted by the man who had uttered them; and within the last few minutes they had heard that Mr. Thomson was to this day proud of the proceedings which formed an objection against him.

Mr. Thomson—Decidedly so, and ever will be. (Laughter.)

Mr. Macdonald—There is one thing essential to these proceedings being forgotten, and that is, that the person shall not be made a hero round whom the world may look in them.

Mr. Thomson—I shall, all the days of my life.

Mr. Macdonald—The proceedings at Kilmarnock were unprecedented, and will probably continue to be unprecedented.

Mr. Thomson—They will not.

Mr. Macdonald—For I think that the example which has been set is not likely to be followed. But let me call attention to the circumstances in which the rev. gentleman glories.

Mr. Thomson—Decidedly.

Mr. Macdonald—You need not affirm it so strongly.

Mr. Thomson—Then you need not make any remark about it.

Mr. Macdonald—He placed himself in circumstances in which men with six times his calmness and six times his ability would have been sure to do things discreditable to the cloth.

Mr. Thomson—My dear fellow, do you measure me by yourself? (Laughter.)

Mr. Macdonald—And I venture to say that he is not capable of withstanding the occasions such an opportunity presented to him.

Mr. Thomson—That is an insult to me.

Mr. Macdonald maintained that the language which was used and the scenes which took place at the Kilmarnock election were such as every clergyman of the Church of Scotland ought to set his face against; and, in conclusion, he expressed his conviction that the congregation of Queensferry would not have been doing their duty had they accepted the presentee as their minister.

Mr. J. M. Gibson, advocate (for the presentee), said that at the outset he must confess that in some aspects his case assumed an appearance of difficulty, but he thought he should be able to show that while there was truth in the observations of his learned friend as to every member of the Church at Queensferry objecting to Mr. Thomson, certain facts had not been brought out which accounted for those objections, and deprived them of the weight which would otherwise have attached to them. The congregation petitioned the Town Council to present a gentleman who was no doubt a very able and worthy to fill the pastoral office, but the Town Council, in the exercise of undoubted right, refused by a majority to grant the request. There could be no doubt, from the facts brought out in evidence, that this refusal created a feeling of dissatisfaction, and gave rise to a great deal of irritation in the parish; and he submitted that before the trial sermons were preached, steps had been taken to prejudice the parishioners against Mr. Thomson. Passing on to the sermons, which he trusted would be read as a whole by the Presbytery, he thought it right to say that the misspellings were evidently due to the handwriting, and that Mr. Thomson had not had an opportunity of correcting the proofs.

Mr. Thomson—Hear, hear; they are perverted.

Mr. Gibson went on to notice certain points of the evidence. In reference to the Kilmarnock election, if it were an insuperable objection to a presentee that he had stood as a candidate for Parliamentary honours, of course that objection must fall fatally against Mr. Thomson; but he did not think the Presbytery would come to be of that opinion. Was it to be said that a man who had no ministerial charge was doing wrong when he sought to find another sphere of usefulness? The Presbytery would therefore judge of the objection from the manner in which Mr. Thomson had conducted himself during the election. The only evidence for the objectors on this matter was the newspaper reports. He did not say that the reports were actually inaccurate, but as the presentee's speeches had been epitomised and cut down, it was not going too far to say (remembering what happened at election times) that the paper would chiefly select and print anything that happened to be absurd. On the other hand, the witnesses for the presentee had proved that at the meeting in the Cattle Market Mr. Thomson conducted himself in no unbecoming manner—that he had done everything to have the election proceedings conducted in an orderly fashion—that he had set his face against all sorts of treating—and that after the nomination the Sheriff thanked him for his efforts to keep order.

Mr. Thomson—That's true; none of the rest of them got that. (Laughter.)

Mr. Gibson maintained it was perfectly clear that at the time of the election Mr. Thomson's candidature gave rise to no great discussion, and was hardly even spoken about in Queensferry. Of course it was not a very polished thing to cry—"The Bouverieites are crying 'Boo,' because they're unco fou;" but if that was the strongest thing proved against him (and it appeared to be the strongest), it was hardly enough to disqualify him for being minister of Queensferry. Mr. Gibson concluded by hoping that the Presbytery would approach the case with a feeling of kindness to Mr. Thomson.

After an hour's adjournment, the Court proceeded to dispose of the case.

Mr. Scott, Linlithgow, in moving the finding on the first objection, said he was far from saying there was no bias on the part of the objectors; but he should be very blind indeed if he imagined for a moment that the bias was all on the one side; for the presentee's friends had manifested a very strong feeling, and had conducted themselves with a zeal which, perhaps, was not according to knowledge.

Mr. Thomson and Provost Hill—Question.

Mr. Scott said that by interrupting and insulting the members of the Court they had conveyed the impression that they wanted to intimidate the Court in coming to a finding. There had been a time when it was possible for a patron to compel a reluctant Presbytery to induct a presentee against their convictions; but even a Queensferry magistrate, terrible though he might be to evil-doers, was not very formidable now-a-days to any body met to administer the law. (Laughter and applause.) The rev. gentleman went on to remark that the Court had had ample opportunities of seeing what kind of a man the presentee was.

Mr. Thomson—You will see more of him yet.

Mr. Scott, in reference to the proceedings at Kilmarnock, would only say that when a man was vulgar and offensive in the ordinary business of life, he would be equally vulgar and offensive in the highest business of all. Undoubtedly, if a man was ready to sacrifice his dignity and self-respect to gain the applause and smiles of King Mob——

Mr. Thomson—What an insult to the people, Moderator! (Laughter and interruption.) The mob will mob you some day. (Renewed interruption, several members exclaiming, "Let that be taken down.")

Mr. Scott (continuing)—Such a man would also sacrifice his dignity and self-respect in the highest of all services. Mr. Scott moved that the first objection be found proven, in so far as it set forth—

That his (Mr. Thomson's) pulpit ministrations are devoid of true solemnity, and his manner vulgar and offensive; his gesticulations and changes of countenance sometimes ludicrous; and his speech sometimes so blustering, hurried, and confused, that it is not possible to follow him.

Mr. Thomson—Like yourown. (Laughter and hisses.)

Mr. Begg, Falkirk, seconded the motion.

Mr. Thomson—I'll gie you something about Macvean of Strontian yet.

The motion was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. Gibson protested, and appealed to the Synod of Lothian and Tweeddale.

Mr. Thomson advanced to the Clerk's table, and, laying down a shilling, exclaimed—"That'll be a dear shilling to the Kirk o'Scotland." (Laughter.)

Mr. Robertson, Bo'ness, called the attention of the Court to the expressions which had been used by Mr. Thomson, and moved that they be put upon record and sent up to the Synod if the case went there.

Mr. Thomson—I'll be very happy. I'll gie them a good deal more.

Mr. Robertson—I refer particularly to the expression he used when he said the speaker would be mobbed.

Mr. Thomson—I never said that. (Cries of "Order," "You did say it," and "Get him removed.")

The Moderator—Is there a policeman here?

Mr. Thomson—I will give you my words. (Great confusion.)

The Moderator—Sit down, sir.

A policeman entered the church, and took up his position near the presentee.

Mr. Thomson—I'll sit down.

The Moderator—Policeman, come here.

Mr. Branks, Torphichen, said it should be distinctly intimated to Mr. Thomson that if he interrupted the Court again, the policeman would be called.

Provost Hill—You have called him.

Mr. Thomson—Don't insult me, then.

The Moderator—If Mr. Thomson tries to speak again, after our repeated warnings, he will be handed over to the police.

Mr. Thomson—Well, don't insult me, then.

Mr. Branks moved that the second objection be found proven—

That his discourses are shallow, rambling, and unconnected, so that it is impossible to follow him or sustain attention; that they do not bring out the truths contained in the texts, or bring home the truths of religion to the heart; that they display no originality of thought, and are devoid of connected or consecutive reasoning, and so confessed that the hearers cannot realise any purpose in the discourse.

He was sorry to say that a more rambling piece of composition he had never read in his life than the first, second, third, and fourth trial sermons. The fifth was a little better than the others, but even it furnished evidence of the truth of the objection. There was not the slightest evangelical unction pervading these discourses. They were just a collection of rhapsodical sentences——

Mr. Thomson—Dear me, worse than the objectors! (Laughter.)

Mr. Branks—They are almost totally devoid of evangelical truth. I don't say there is heresy in them.

Mr. Thomson—Ah! you would like to smell heresy. (Laughter.)

Mr. Branks—The composition is the strangest I have met with.

Mr. Thomson—I'm going to give you another edition.

Mr. Branks—It appears to be that of an individual who was writing upon a subject he did not understand.

Mr. Thomson—Oh, you are my judge now!

The Clerk—I appeal to the presentee's good sense of what is becoming.

Mr. Thomson—Well, let him deal gentlemanly with me. I'm not hurting anybody yet.

Mr. Smith, Carriden, seconded the motion. The sermons, he said, were such as any schoolboy might be ashamed of.

Mr. Thomson—Leave the school boys out, and yourself too. Don't insult me.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. Robertson, Bo'ness, moved that the third objection be found proven, but in the following amended form—

That when reading his discourses he is devoid of animation, cold, and unimpressive; and that when not reading he speaks at times so loudly and incoherently, and sometimes so rapidly and hur